HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Bomby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1910.

VOL XV. NO. 54— BOMBAY FRIDAY MARCH 4 1927 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
5 Mar.	NALDERA x		15,993
7 ,,	§RAZMAK		10,602
12 ,,	KANPURA		15,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK†‡		10,602
23 ,,	CHINA‖		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA x		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK†		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
30 ,,	MOOLTAN x		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA *	10,940
21 ,,	KANPURA		16,585
28 ,,	DELTA	MALOJA x	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
11 ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA *	10,918
18 ,,	CHINA		7,952
25 ,,	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA		16,568
9 ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA *	10,902
16 ,,	MALWA x		10,940
23 ,,	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA x	16,504
30 ,,	RANPURA		16,585

§ Extra Steamer 7th March at 6 P. M. to ADEN only.

xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

Extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London.—£80, £70 and £60.

1st Saloon to Marseilles,— £72, £62 and £56

2nd Saloon to London.— £54 and £52.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles — £50 and £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar-i-Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and Back by Sea £105

To Landon and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120

To Marseilles and back..... £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
10th Mar.	DUMANA	8,127
24th ,,	MANDALA	8,246
14th April	MARGHA	8,258
12th May	DOMALA	8,441

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1927		
3rd March	GOGRA	For Shanghai.
4th ,,	DEVANHA	China & Japan
	MOOLTAN	At Colombo for Australia.
4th ,,	TATEISHI MARU	For Japan.
15th ,,	DELTA	China & Japan
	COMORIN	At Colombo for Australia.
29th ,,	NELLORE	China & Japan
31st ,,	MALOJA	for Colombo & Australia.
12th April	NYANZA	China & Japan
	MOLDAVIA	At Colombo for Australia.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Rangoon Maru	5059	13 Feb.	24 Feb.
Tomi Maru	5444	17 ,,	2 Mar.
Ryujin Maru	6243	21 ,,	3 ,,
*Awa Maru	9028	28 ,,	12 ,,
Seiyo Maru	6550	12 ,,	2 ,,
Hyeisan Maru	4614	15 ,,	26 ,,
xTokushima M.	5976	18 ,,	23 ,,
Hankow Maru	4104	23 ,,	6 Apr

x* For Karachi

* Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusan"

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Koryu Maru	9th Feb. 1927	18th Feb. 1927
Manshu Maru	17th ,, ,,	26th ,, ,,
Celebes Maru	20th ,, ,,	3rd March ,,
*Borneo Maru	25th ,, ,,	10th ,, ,,
Indo Maru	6th March ,,	15th ,, ,,
Shiraha Maru	14th ,, ,,	21st ,, ,,
Heinan Maru	14 ,, ,,	25th ,, ,,
Shinnoh Maru	26th ,, ,,	5th April ,,

*Calls at Colombo.

For Particulars apply to :—

T. OHARA, Manager,

Phone No. 22160, Telegrams: "SHOSEN,"

P. O. Box No. 355.

Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,

Behind Currency Bank.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced Europeon Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,

Secretary and Treasurer.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
4th Mar.	*CHAKLA	Busreh via Karachi
6th ,,	VITA	Karachi via Bathiswar Ports.
9th ,,	BARPETTA	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
16th ,,	KARAPARA	East & South Africa.

*Terminates voyage at Karachi Passengers for Bushire Mahommerah and Busreh tranship to "VARSOVA" at Karachi.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Daily Edition, Local	Mofussil.
1 Year	.. Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months	.. Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months	.. Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month	.. Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries

Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Date of paper .....
Time of delivery .....
Name of Subscriber .....
Address .....
Register No. .....

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

Nederlandsche Handel—Maatschappy.

(Incorporated in Holland).

Established by Royal Charter 1877.

Fully paid up Capital ..... F 80,000,000
£ 6,666,666

Reserve Fund ..... F 43,777,341
£ 3,648,111

Head Office at AMSTERDAM. (Holland).

Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE.

Head Agency at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:

Dutch East Indies:—		
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Semarang
Bandoeng	Medan	Sibolga
Cheribon	Padang	Sourabaya
Djember	Palembang	Solo
Djocja	Pekalongan	Tegal
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
		Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.

British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.

Hedjaz:—Jeddah.

Japan:—Kobe.

China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.

London Bankers.—The National Provincial Bank Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America, and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—82, Esplanade Road.

A. P. HOOGENSTEYN, Agent.

BUY THE BEST

From its inception——years ago THE KATNI CEMENT Co., adopted the policy of making one grade of cement only.

——the highest that skill and science can produce.

This policy is consistently maintained so that

KATNI "CASTLE" BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT IS THE BEST TO-DAY.

Guaranteed to be above THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION (Revised 1925)

KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, LD

Agents:

C. MACDONALD & Co.

LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ESTATE, BOMBAY.

A.A.C.

Why Portland?

Permanency of building at low first cost is ensured through PORTLAND CEMENT, the most essential building material known to-day.

HOMES, SCHOOLS, BANKS, HOTELS, THEATRES, INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS last for generations to come are absolutely fire and storm proof IF CONSTRUCTED OF PORTLAND CEMENT.

KATNI CEMENT

makes concrete that is hard, dustless, waterproof, wear resisting

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars pleas apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR, Satara City.

TO SECURE

Growth of perfect health, purity of body and nobleness of soul, please go through our booklet

"BRAHMA CHARYA"

(Continence)

Sent gratis and post free on writing to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

JAMNAGAR.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 2227.

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. PORT, BOMBAY

Branches:—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.

Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.

ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCES

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly

ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities

TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

DR. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A.; PH. D.

Managing Director.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Established 1874. Funds Rs. 7,00,00,000

An ORIENTAL Limited Payment Life Policy with Profits is the SAFEST and MOST PROFITABLE FAMILY PROVISION securable.

The results of a 30 Years Limited Payment Participating Policy for Rs. 10,000 payable at death, effected at Age 23 next birthday on the assumption that Bonuses will be maintained at the last declared rate of Rs. 22½ per thousand per annum. Annual Premium Rs. 310.

If Death occur in	Sum payable Including Bonus at assumed rate	Total Premiums paid.	Excess of Sum payable over Premiums paid.
6th year	Rs. 11,350	Rs. 1,860	Rs. 9,490
12th ,,	,, 12,700	,, 3,720	,, 8,980
18th ,,	,, 14,050	,, 5,580	,, 8,470
24th ,,	,, 15,400	,, 7,440	,, 7,960
30th ,,	,, 16,750	,, 9,300	,, 7,450
36th ,,	,, 18,100	,, 9,300	,, 8,800
42nd ,,	,, 19,450	,, 9,300	,, 10,150

For Prospectus, etc., apply to H. E. Jones, F. F. A., A. I. A., Manager, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY or to any of the Offices Undernoted:—

AHMEDABAD	COLOMBO	LAHORE	NAGPUR
AJMER	DACCA	LUCKNOW	POONA
ALLAHABAD	DELHI	MADRAS	RANGOON
BANGALORE	KARACHI	MANDALAY	RAWALPINDI
CALCUTTA	KUALA LUMPUR	MANGALORE	TRIVANDRUM

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisemet Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICER with special experience of Anaesthesia. Apply HON. SECRETARY Sir Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas Hospital, New Charni Road.
A 80

REQUIRED CANDIDATES for posts of CLERKS, TYPISTS. Apply WRITERS' BUREAU, Delhi.
A R70

WANTED—ASSISTANT SURGEON, SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON, VETERINARY GRADUATES, and COMPOUNDER for service outside India. For terms etc. apply to No. 1923, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R85

WANTED—TRAVELLING and LOCAL AGENTS on pay and commission to secure orders of Ludhiana Cloth and Hosiery goods. For terms apply to:—BABU GUJARMALL MEHTA, Hosiery and Cloth Merchant, Ludhiana, PUNJAB.
A R84

WANTED—A LADY DOCTOR for the Lansdowne Hospital, Bhopal. Experienced and qualified as M. D. Edin: or Lond: Pay Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 per mensem according to qualifications including free furnished house and the free use of a conveyance. Applicants are to state fully about their qualifications, experience, age and nationality, addressed to The PRIVATE SECRETARY, Nawab Begam, Bhopal.
A 28242

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.

Premier and Largest Hotel for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 10, 6, 4 and 2-8 per diem. Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—SHOPS AND GODOWNS at reduced cheap rents. Also suitable for HOTELS and WINE SHOPS in the following properties of Seth Meghji Vallabhdas, known as Ghatkoparwala's Chawls, situated at:—1, New Chawl at Mugbhat Lane, Girgaon, 2, No. 840, Bhavanishanker Road Dadar, 3, Bapty Road, Two Tanks, Near Victoria Stand. Apply sharp to BHAIYA on the Spot, or:—Jamnadas Meghji, 2nd Floor, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
C 28164

TO LET—FINE AIRY DOUBLE ROOMS at reduced cheap rents in the following properties of Seth Meghji Vallabhdas and known as Ghatkoparwala's Chawls, situated at:—1, New Chawl at Mugbhat Lane, Girgaon, 2, No. 840, Bhavanishanker Road, Dadar, 3, Love Lane, Cross Lane, Byculla, (Near Omiar Foundry) 4, Bapty Road. Two-Tanks, Near Victoria's Stand.
C 28165

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE—Two FORD CARS in working order. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."
J. A.

EDUCATIONAL.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in June. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P.O. Junnar, POONA.
M R3672

PROFESSION.

LEUCODERMA—No matter who has *failed, I shall cure you in four* weeks. Full particulars free under cover. *"SRI" Works, Beadon Square, Calcutta.*
P 28194B

BE HERO and SATISFY your lovely wife thrillingly by airound. Weakness no object stylish methods on rupees two strictly in advance. A. S. PAUL, ST. & Expert B. C. Sheffield Bombay, 13.
P R75

PROFESSOR JEHANGIR FIROZE, Astrologer and Palmist, gives most accurate Life-Reading, with the help of four district Sciences, for a small fee. No Horoscopes or time of Birth Needed. Khetwadi 12th Cross Lane (Near London Hotel) Post Girgaum 4.
P R 79

HOMOEOPATHY and BIOCHEMISTRY is taught by the simplest method locally and by correspondence. Payments easy. Diplomas granted to successful students. Apply for free prospectus to DR. S. K. KAUSHAL, M.D.H., Principal, National Homoeopathic College, 35/2, Bengali Mohal, CAWNPORE.
P R75

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—PURCHASERS of 4 per cent. Conversion Loan Govt. Promissory Notes. For particulars correspond with the Kamdar, Multhan Estate, Via Barnagar (Central India).
R 28211

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

FREE.—A BLACK-BIRD FOUNTAIN PEN: For particulars, Write to:—BHARATI HOUSE, Krishnaraj Mohalla, Mysore.
19

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No, 21986

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS Legal and Public Notification are published in these columns at the ollowin rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	.. Rs 4-8-0
4th & Subsequent Insertions ..	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY NO. 657 OF 1926.

Re: CHUNILAL BALMUKUNDAS, a firm, until lately carrying on business at Dadyseth Agiary Lane, without the Fort in Bombay and at Surat: Adjudged Insolvents.

Ex parte: Messrs. KHIMJI POONJA, a firm ...Petitioning Creditors.

WHEREAS the abovenamed CHUNILAL BALMUKUNDAS, a firm have been duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). *It is ordered that all the estate and* effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.

Dated this 15th day of February, 1927.
28243

SUMMONS FOR DISPOSAL OF SUIT

(SECTION 64 AND 68 OF THE CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE)

IN THE COURT OF THE JUDGE, SMALL CAUSES, AJMIR.

Civil Suit No. 2032 of 1926.

Firm RADHA KISHNA BADRI NARAIN, owner of the firm, Inder Chand Amolok Chand Saraogis Lace Sellers, Naya Bazar, Anr...Plaintiffs.

Versus

SHEIKH UMER DEEN .... Defendant.

To,

SHEIKH UMER DEEN, s/o. Azimullah, Lace Seller, Mahimwala of Poona Sunday Market, Kapar Ganj, Gonda Halwai Ka Chowk, near the mosque, Poona.

WHEREAS the plaintiffs have instituted a suit against you for Rs. 130, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a duly authorized pleader of the Court, duly instructed, and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions, on the 15th day of March, 1927, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the abovenamed plaintiffs, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must be prepared to produce all your witnesses on that day; and you are hereby required to take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you or send by your pleader, which the plaintiffs desire to inspect, and any document on which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Court, this 25th day of February, 1927.

Notice:—(1) Should you apprehend your witnesses will not attend of their own accord you can have summons from this Court to compel the attendance of any witness and the production of any document that you have a right to call upon the witness to produce on applying to the Court at any time before the trial, on your depositing their necesary subsistence money.

(2) If you admit the demand you should pay the money into Court, with the costs of the suit, to avoid the summary execution of the decree, which may be against your person or property, or both, if necessary.

(Seal).

JUDGE,
The Small Causes Court, Ajmir.
28241

LEGAL NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the SECOND SESSIONS of 1927 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on THURSDAY, the 24th day of March, 1927, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas and all murders, crimes or offences had, done or committed by any of our native Indian subjects within the dominions and territories of the Shah of Persia to which the provisions of the Persian Order in Council, 1889, are applicable.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done. Dated this 24th day of February, 1927.

BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
28225

A-1 TAILORING

AT

MODERATE RATES

A Personal visit to our establishment will satisfy you of facts.

The latest style in suiting for Winter and Summer wear. High Class workmanship. Perfect finish. Expert trained Cutter. Complete Outfitting and Travelling Goods at the most Reliable Prices.

ALSO

FOREIGN MONEY EXCHANGED
Curios, High Grade NILGIRI TEA
AND
PURE EUCALYPTUS OIL.

E. I. DALVI & Co.

Proprietors of The New Bombay Tailoring Co
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opp: Bombay Club, BOMBAY.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises shiblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere
It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

AMUSEMENTS

MONDAY 7th Mar. 1927 at 9-30 p.m.

MARVELLOUS CONJURING MAGIC-PERFORMANCES

BY

The Great Blind Magician

Prof. L. K. SHAH,

THE WILLIAM TELL OF INDIA.

Under the Patronage of

Sir HORMASJI KAVASJI D. ADENWALA.

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY FOR BOMBAY PUBLIC.

The blind Professor has received universal approbation from the public as well as eminent publicists for his Marvellous Conjuring Magic performances—and has received not less than 105 GOLD MEDALS.

DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY

PLACE—

GRANT ROAD, VICTORIA THEATRE.

TICKETS:—Extra 4-8-0 First Class 2-4-0 Third 1-2-0
Orchestra 3-6-0 Second ,, 1-12-0 Fourth 0-9-0

HAVE YOUR TICKET FIRST.

MANAGER.

HERE'S RARE ENTERTAINMENT!!!
EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
TODAY at 6-30 p.m.
SHREEMATI KAMALADEVI
AND
Sjt. HARINDRANATH CHATTOPADHYAYA
WILL PRESENT
A VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT
PROGRAMME:—
1. Song offering.
2. Music.
3. From Merchant of Venice. (Shylock, Antonio and Bassanio)
4. The River Girl.
5. Song from Rabindranath Tagore.
Interval.
6. Returned from Abroad.
Acts I and II
POPULAR PRICES:—
Booking at Rose and Co. upto 4-30 p.m.
After 5-30 p.m. at the Theatre.

ARE YOU GOING?
TO SEE THE
20—MIDGETS—20
Smallest Men and Women in the World
CHEFALO
World's Greatest Magician.
PALMERO
Foremost Lady Illusionist.
IF SO—
BOOK NOW—SEATS GOING FAST.
EXCELSIOR THEATRE
GALA OPENING NIGHT TO MORROW at 9-30 p.m.
Special Matinees TUES. & SAT.
Every Child in Bombay Should See the Midgets.
Plan at S. ROSE & CO., LD.

EMPRESS THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
THE GREATEST HIT OF ALL TIMES AND UNDER ALL CLIMES.
"THE BLACK PIRATE"
FEATURING
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

EDWARD THEATRE.
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"CAMERON OF THE ROYAL MOUNTED"
Featuring GASTON GLASS.
Here's a picture with its fast-moving action, colorful backgrounds

A FIRST NATIONAL PICTURE
CONSTANCE TALMADGE
IN
A BIG COMEDY HIT
"Her Night of Romance"
A side-splitting fun film.
A star with a real name and
A story with a punch.
"Her Night of Romance"
8 REELS
SOME NIGHT! WE'LL SAY
TIME: 6-15, 8-15 & 10 P.M.
Pathe Cinema Royal Opera House.

A FLIRTING WIFE
IS COMING
TO
BOMBAY.

When You Spend so much for
Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailo
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET . . . BOMBAY

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NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Mar. 2.

May	14.49—.07
July	14.65—.05
October	14.76—.06
December	14.90—.05
January	14.96—
Middling Spot	14.70—.15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Mar. 2.

March	14.45+.24
July	14.61+.19
Middling Spot	14.55+.34

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK 10-55 A.M.: Mar. 2.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

March	14.49
May	14.56
July	14.69

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

March	14.47
May	14.53
July	14.65

NEW ORLEANS 9-55 A.M.:—

March	14.48
July	14.65

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, Mar. 2.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	26,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	11,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	15,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 2.

March	7.64+.12
April	7.69+.10
May	7.76+.09
June	7.80+.09
July	7.85+.09
August	7.87+.07
September	7.88+.06
October	7.89+.05
November	7.91+.05
December	7.93+.04
January	7.95+.04
February	7.96+.04
March	7.98+.04
Middling Spot	8.00+.15

SALES.

Liverpool, Mar. 2.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	14,000
Sales on Speculation	1,000
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 2.

March	13.51+.12
April	13.50+.15
May	13.50+.14
June	13.51+.14
July	13.53+.15
August	13.56+.15
September	13.65+.15
October	13.67+.15
November	13.65+.13
December	13.74+.15
January	13.67+.12
February	13.72+.12
March	13.72+.12
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	13.90+.15

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 2.

Scinde Good	6.10+.15
Scinde Fully Good	6.30+.15
Scinde Fine	6.50+.15
Bengal Good	6.20+.15
Bengal Fully Good	6.40+.15
Bengal Fine	6.60+.15
Oomra Good	6.60+.15
Oomra Fully Good	6.85+.15
Oomra Fine	6.10+.15
Broach Good	6.55+.15
Broach Fully Good	6.85+.15
Broach Fine	7.15+.15

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, March 2.

Cottonseed, Bombay:—
Mar/April shipment offered £8|17|6.
Castorseed Bombay:—
March/April shipment offered £20|7|6.
Rapeseed Toria, ton:—
March/April shipment quoted £20|10|0.
April/May shipment nominal £20|10|0.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, March 2.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb:—
Mar/April shipment sellers 5[illegible].
Rozario Santa Fe, per 65 lb:—
Mar/April shipment sellers 51/6.
Market:—Firm.
Wheat, Australian:—
Mar/April shipment sellers 53/-.
Market:—Firm.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi:—
May/June shipment quoted 51/3.

LINSEED.

London, March 2.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
March/April shipment sellers £18|0|0.
Linseed Calcutta, ton:—
April/May shipment sellers £17|7|6.
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton:—
April/May shipment Hull paid £13|1|3.
Market: Rather steadier.
Linseed, Bombay ton:—
March/April shipment offered £19|0|0.

LINSEED OIL.

London, March 2.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt:—
April delivery sellers 31/4 l.c.
May/Aug. delivery sellers 31/6 l.c.

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, March 2.
..... 484.81

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 3.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 882
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 962.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 947.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 136.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P. Rs. 182.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling Rs. 137 3/4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 170 3/4.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 3/4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 276 1/2.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 3/32.
London—Paris Frcs. 124.00.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.22.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.88.
London—Rome Liras 111.10.
London—Berlin Marks 20.46.
Tone of Exchange.—Nil.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, March 3.

3 months 4 13/32 per cent.
6 months 4 13/32 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 6 1/2 per cent.
1 month 6 1/4 per cent.
3 months 5 1/2 per cent.
6 months 4 3/4 pe cent to 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.

BULLION.

Bombay, March 3.

Bar gold ready Rs. 21-9-6.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21-0.
Bar gar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21-11.
Soverign ready Rs. 13-8-9.
Soverign forward Rs. 138-9.
Bar silver ready Rs. 59-3.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 58-15.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 58-13.

London, Marih 2.

Bar gold ready s. 84-11 1/2.
Silver ready d. 26-1.
Silver forward d. 25-13.
Tone of silver.—India bought. China sold. Continent sold. Market closed week. National Bank Bar Gold 21-13.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, March 2.

Chartered Bank of I.A. & C.	£ 19-3|4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£118-1|2
P and O Banking Corporation	£ 10
National Bank	£ 47-3 4
Eastern Bank	£ 6-1|4
Funding Loan, 4 per cent	£ 87-1 4
Conversion Loan	£75-1|8
Indian Loan 5-1|2 per cent	£101-3|4
Rupee Paper 3-1|2 per cent	£ 57
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan	£ 59-1|4
Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£ 68-7|8
Consols	£ 55
War Loan 5 per cent	£101-3|8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£ 91-3|8

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, March 2.

Interest Day to Day Loans 4 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 4 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4-13/32 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 month 4-13/32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5-1/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, March 2.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.46-5|8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.11-7|8
T.T. Brussels on London	34.89
T.T. Madrid on London	28.86
T.T. Milan on London	111.00
T.T. Berne on London	25.22
T.T. Paris on London	124.01

LONDON SILVER.

London, March 2.

Silver:—China sold and bazars bought. Transactions moderate.

Spot	26-1|16
Forward	25-13|16

LONDON GOLD.

London, March 2.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £4|4|11.12

LONDON METALS.

London, March 2.

Copper English Best Selected	£ 61
Copper Braziers	£ 71-3 4
Yellow Metal	£ 66
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	£ 26-5|8
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£ 15-1|8
Tin English Ingots	£311

LONDON RUBBER.

London, March 2.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot:
Buyers sh. 1/3-3|4d.
Sellers, sh. 1/3-7|8d.
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot:—
Buyers sh. 1/3-1|2d.
Sellers, sh. 1/3-3|4d.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, March 2.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c and f Calcutta,—
March per cwt 18/-1|2 offered.
July/Sept. per cwt 17/7-1|2.
Oct/Dec. per cwt 17/9.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c and f Bombay:—
July/Sept per cwt 17/10.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25 c and f Karachi:—
July Sept. per cwt 17/10-3|4.

COFFEE.

New York, March 2.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality), Spot:—
14-7|8.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS: N. Y.:—Strong on trade and Speculative buying. May highest 14.70. Some Profit-taking Natural Reaction. Undertone healthy.

LOCAL:—Commission House Selling—Jobber bought at the Decline—Ruled firm—Liverpool quiet. Sewri closed quiet but Steady.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

New York, dated 1st inst.: May highest 14.59 (1-56 p.m.) lowest 14.36 (10-17 a.m.) Market advanced on speculative buying and trade buying.

New York, dated 2nd inst.: May highest 14.70 (at the opening) lowest 14.48 (1-25 p.m.)

Liverpool dated 2nd inst (10-05 a.m.): New York Cable reports trade continues very good, but inclined to think market is higher enough for the present, would buy on good reactions.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under following dates as under:

1st March: "Trade and spot advices bullish."

2nd March: "Natural reaction."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report:—

Report of better trade continues to arrive from the Home markets which remain firm and look like advancing farther.

AMERICANS.

The New York market firm on the 1st instant on heavy trade and speculative buying. Spot cotton improved 35 points. Futures closed 35 to 15 points higher.

Yesterday the New York market again opened strong at a rise of 14 points and declined 22 points on profit-taking. This easiness is considered a natural reaction and there exists bullish feeling in the market and operators are awaiting to buy on further decline. The close was quiet but steady 14 points lower for March position, while New Crop months ruled steady and closed 5 points lower to unchanged.

The Liverpool market ruled both days firm and prices improved on continued good spot demand, sales being 15,000 bales on the 1st instant and 14,000 on the 2nd instant. American spot has touched the level of 8d. per lb.

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, March 3.

Following American markets, our market opened quiet with Broach A/M at Rs 306/ and declined to 304/8 on commission Houses selling. At the decline local operators and Jobbers bought and prices rallied and the market closed firm at 4 p.m. as under:—

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Close.
Broach A/M	306	308/8	304/8	308/8
Broach J/A	310/8	313/8	309	313/8
Oomra Mar	291	297	291	297
Oomra May	293/8	297/8	293/8	297/8
Bangal Mar	271	274	271	274
Bengal May	270	273/8	270	273/8

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, March 3.

Liverpool opened one point lower but later cables showed it easier by 5 points. Our market opened at 307/8 for A/M Broach and declined to 306/8 but again improved and closed quiet but steady as under:—

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Close.
Broach A/M	307/8	308	306/8	308
Broach J/A	313	313/8	312	313
Oomra Mar	297	298	297	298
Oomra May	296	297	296	297
Bengal Mar	276	276	275/8	276
Bengal May	275	275	274/8	275

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, March 3.

The Sampin market closed this morning as under:—

	Yen.
March	210.00—3.00
June	213.60—3.80
September	217.30—2.70

TENDERS.

	Total.
Bengal March	Nil.
Oomra March	800

ROOM RATE.

Bengal 275. March.
Bengal 274 May.
Broach 309 A/M.
Broach 314 J/A.
Oomra 298 March.
Oomra 298 May.

READY COTTON RATE.

Bengal	289	282	275	267
S. P.	285	278	271	263
Rajputana	289	282	275	267
Broach	330			
Oomra	306	303	298	
C. P. No. 1	321	318	313	
C. P. No. 2	311	308	303	
Khandesh	307	298	293	
Mathia	299	296	291	

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, March 3.

			Ready.	Mill Terms. New
Bengal	Superfine	M.G.	285	
,,	Fine	,,	280	
,,	F.G.	,,	272	
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	,,	280	
,,	F.G.	,,	272	
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M.G.	313	
Nagpur	,,	,,	313	
Yeotmal	,,	,,	303	
Arvi	,,	,,	305	
Amraoti	,,	,,	300	
Khamgaon-Akola	,,	,,	300	
Mulkapur	,,	,,	295	
Khandesh	,,	,,	292	
Muthia	Fine	,,	292	
Nanded/Purna	Best Quality.		310/15	
Purna	Average	,,	295	
Pabani/Sailu	,,	,,	295	
Indore/Ujjain	,,	,,	300/	
BarochFine M.G. 325 Feb. 330 March. 325				

READY COTTON SALES.

Bomay, March 3.

500 Japan T. & Co. C. P. No. 2 310.
100 Vardh Co. Shegaon 302.
100 Currimbhoy Ujjain 310.
100 Volkart Bros. Partur 300.
100 A. Damodar Botad 296.
200 Volkart Bros. Sailu 300.
100 E. D. Sassoon and Co. Dabhoi 333.
100 Japan T. & Co. Dharwa 311.
200 E. D. Sassoon Bengal 285.
200 Ozoburin Berar 302.
100 Ozoburin Verabul 298.
100 Ozoburin Khamgaon 305.
100 Suzuki & Co. Khamgaon 298.
200 Suzuki & Co. C. P. No. 1 320.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, March 3.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 2nd inst.

	Cwts.
Wheat	4,890
Linseed	6,104
Rape, Raj and Mustardseeds	1,612
Gingellyseeds	3,239
Poppyseed	118
Groundnuts	8,499
Castorseed	5,095
Rice	20,588
Myrabolams	4,800
Cottonseed	8,169
Mowraseed	353
Gram	1,827
Jowar	2,222
Bajree	4,089
Coal	5,470 tons.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, March 3.

In full-pressed Bales.	1 3 27	Since 1st September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	618	2,97,428	2,66,771
Central India	1,721	2 19,285	2,90,939
Berar and Nagar	564	1,64,783	1,58,409
Hyderabad-Gaorani	422	55,750	57,556
Berar	4,875	4,73,592	3 64,906
Central Provinces	3,.62	1,85,415	1,82,705
Total Oomras	11,562	13,96,253	12,20,286
Dholera	152	74,120	1,46,652
N. W. Provinces	72	52 236	1,24,687
Rajputana	459	28,749	72,38.
Sind-Punjab	368	86,761	1,89,791
Broach	1,772	10,640	1,80,187
Coompta & Dharwar	393	22,911	16,089
Westerns- Northerns		10,077	19,586
Cocoanads		395	1,473
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		4 670	6,513
Persian		3,016	2,215
American		95,552	200
Egyptian and African	93	23,625	34,842
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts.		50	436
Total	14,871	18,03,053	21,05,326

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

In full pressed Bales.	1st Sept. to 1 3 27	24th Feb. This year.	Last year
Europe	1,201	1,79,977	2,85.330
Japan & China	16,701	6,87,192	9 13,373
Coast Ports		7,543	14,367
Up-country by Rail		69,467	45,934
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		1,55,945	1,30 592
		17,902	10.63,125 13 29,692

GOLD MARKET.

Bombay, March 3.

The market is steady with a limited demand:

Ready Gold	21	10	0
Fagan delivery	21	10	0
Chaitra delivery	21	11	0

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, March 3.

Following easier London quotations and on disappointing enquiry our market ruled easy.

Ready Silver	59	8	0
Fagun Delivery	58	15	0
Chaitra Delivery	58	14	0

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD.

The following are the fluctuations of Broach Gin Cotton rates of the bazar.
(B. T.) Dated 2-3-1927.
Opening 11-0 Rs. 307 1/2
12-15 305 1/2 Settlement rate.
1-30 307 1/2 Rs.
2-45 308 1/4
4-0 308 1/4
5-15 307 1/2
6-30 309
Last 7-0 309 1/2
Highest rate, Rs. 309 1/2
Lowest rate. Rs. 304 1/2.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 3.

Messrs. Forbes & Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from their Agents in London to-day:—

Name of Company	Face value of shares	Paid up per share	Latest prices.
Andhra Valley (7 1/2% 1933 Notes)	£100	£100	£103 10 0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	£100	£100	£ 81 10 0
Balaghat Gold Mining (10% Pref.)	10s	10s	£ 0 8 0
Bombay Port Trust 6% Debs. (1952)	£100	£100	£ 108 0 0
British Burmah Petroleum Co. Ltd.	8s	8s	£ 0 8 9
Burma Corporation Ltd.	Rs. 10	Rs. 10	£ 0.13.6
Burmah Oil Co. Ltd.	£1	£1	£ 7. 2.6
Calcutta Port Trust 6% Debs. (1952)	£100	£100	£108.10.0
Australian 5% Loan (1935/45)	£100	£100	£100.0.0
Calcutta Port Trust 5% Debs. (1953/83)	£100	£100	£96.0.0
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	£1	£1	£0.16.0
Chartered Bank of India A. & China	£5	£5	£19.15.0
Chersonese Rubber Co. Ltd.	2s	2s	£0.3.9
Cunard Steam Ship Co. Ltd.	£1	£1	£0.18.9
Eastern Bank Ltd.	£10	£5	£6.5.0
French 5% Rentes	Frs. 1,000	Frs. 1,000	£ 13.15.0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	$125	$125	£119.0.0
India 3 1/2% Sterling Stock	£100	£100	£69.10.0
India 4 1/2% Sterling Loan (1950/55)	£100	£100	£91.10.0
India 3% Sterling Stock	£100	£100	£59.15.0
India 5 1/2% Sterling Loan (1932)	£100	£100	£ 102.0.0
Karachi Port Trust 5 1/2% Debs. (1954)	£100	£100	£ 101.0.0
Linggi Plantations Ltd.	£1	£1	£2.14.3
Lloyds Bank Limited	£1	£1	£3.1.3
Mexican Eagle Oil Co. Ltd.	$10m	$10m	£0.18.3
National Bank of India Ltd.	£25	£12/10	£48.0.0
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	£10	£10	£4.15.0
P. & O. Banking Corporation Ltd.	£10	£10	£10.0.0
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2 Debs.	£100	£100	£81.0.0
Shell Transport & Trading Co. Ltd.	£1	£1	£4.18.9
Southern Punjab Railway (Ordy. Stock)	£100	£100	£198.0.0
—do— —do— (4% Pref. Stock)	£100	£100	£86.0.0
Tata Iron & Steel (7% Debentures)	£100	£100	£96.10.0
Tata Power (7 1/2% 'B' Debs. 1934/48)	£100	£100	£98.0.0
War Loan 5% (1929/47)	£100	£100	£101.10.0

REMARKS Market—Steady but quite.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Messrs. Lewis & Jones, Stock & Share Brokers, Bombay, have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London dated 28-3-27.

	Name	Face Value.	Latest. Prices.
1.	Millar's Timber & Trading Co. Ord.	£. 1 0 0	1 4 3
2.	4½% India Loan 1950/55	100 0 0	91 0 0
3.	African & Eastern Trade Copn. Ord.	1 0 0	1 10 9
4.	Anglo Dutch Plants of Java.	1 0 0	2 9 3
5.	Attock Oil.	1 0 0	1 1 10½
6.	Associated Portland Cement	1 0 0	0 16 9
7.	Bengal Iron Ord.	1 0 0	0 14 3
8.	Burma Copn.	Rs. 10 0 0	0 13 7½
9.	British American Tobacco.	£ 1 0 0	5 2 6
10.	Courtaulds Ord.	1 0 0	5 13 1½
11.	Calico Printers	1 0 0	1 8 9
12.	Dunlop Rubber Co. Ord.	0 6 8	1 9 0
13.	Anglo Persian Oil Co.	1 0 0	5 10 0
14.	English Elec. Co., Ord.	1 0 0	0 14 0
15.	Fine Spinners Ord.	1 0 0	2 5 6
16.	General Elec. Co. Ord.	1 0 0	1 11 3
17.	Jokai Assam Tea Co. Ord.	1 0 0	4 6 3
18.	Siemens Bros.	1 0 0	1 9 6
19.	Central Provinces Manganese.	1 0 0	7 0 0
20.	Hudson's Bay Co. Ord.	1 0 0	5 15 0
21.	Malayalam Plantations Ord.	0 8 0	2 0 9
22.	British Burma Pets. Ord.	0 8 0	0 8 6
23.	Rubber Plantations Investment Trust Ord.	1 0 0	2 2 0
24.	Soudan Plantations.	1 0 0	4 17 6
25.	Vickers Ord.	0 6 8	0 8 3
26.	Pahang Consolidated Co. Ord. (Tin).	0 5 0	0 13 0
27.	Imperial Tobacco Co, Ord.	1 0 0	5 5 0

REMARKS:—Government Securities —Steady.
General Securities —Steady but little doing.
Oil shares. —Market dull & uninteresting.

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, March 3.

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. have issued he following report to-day:—

There is very little change in the position during the week and what we wrote a week ago applies now, and even if the advance there is at the moment no apparent reason why the markeets should not continue slowly on their upward course. The only new factor to be taken into consideration is the new high price level, but we maintain that cotton is not dear at sevespence halfpenny, and that if the consumption of Americans goes to 17,000,000 bales this season, the carryover may only be increased by about one million bales, which may probably be very low grade cotton. Now that that very weird bogey, the Farmers' Relief Bill has been laid by the President veto it will be left to the farmers themselves to work out their own salvation, egged on by pressure from the Banks, and we are convinced that there will be a large acreage reduction.

In this connection, we may point out that even if there is a reduction of only ten per cent. which we consider the absolute minimum reduction possible, and if we reduce the output of lint per acre from the exceptionally high one of this season to a more reasonable one, say of about 168 lbs., there may well be a crop of under 15 million bales. If this assumption is correct then we consider that bullish views are justified and although there will, no doubt, be re-actions, we think well of making them the opportunity for purchasing.

We think however that the advance everywhere has been too quick and it certainly has been so in the Local market where our prices are at a ridiculously narrow parity as compared with Americans. In our opinion as soon as the Broach crop makes its weight more freely felt there will be another widening between the markets. In the meantime we advise would-be buyers in this market to wait for breaks before making purchases.

Our Liverpool friends cabled us last night as follows:—

"Demand well sustained. The market is affected favourably by strength of Southern markets. The South is offering very little."

The demand for American cotton still continues from local Mills.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bombay, March 3.

The Stock Exchange was closed to-day owing to the death of Mr. D. D. Kanga, one of the leading Brokers and Ex-Director of the Exchange.

LINSEED AND WHEAT MARKETS.

Bombay, March 3.

The linseed market is quiet but steady. The wheat market is rather quiet with little enquiry:

Linseed May	10 15 3
Wheat May	7 11 6
Wheat September	7 14 3

Linseed market ruled easy with little demand. The Wheat market is quiet with moderate enquiry.

Linseed May	10 14 9
Wheat May	7 12 0
Wheat Sept.	7 14 9

The following are the closing rates of Wheat and Seeds on Ready Delivery Terms to-day:—

	Per Cwt. Rs. as. p.
Linseed Brown Bold	10 13 0
Linseed Brown Small	10 4 0
Rapeseed Gujerath	12 12 0
Yellow Cawnpore	12 8 0
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore	11 8 0
Castorseed Bold	11 1 0
Castorseed Small	13 4 0
Groundnutseeds Bold	13 4 0
Tilseed Bold 85/15	18 0 0
Tilseed Small	16 8 0
Cottonseed	4 11 0
Wheat Delhi Pissi	8 1 0
Wheat Karachi Bunggia	8 3 0
Pissi Sooin 70/30	8 2 6

ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., INDIA LTD.

This Asiatic Petroleum Co. (India) Limited give the rates which ruled in the local market on Thursday for the undermentioned brands:—

	Rs. a. p.
Shell Cases per case	10 0 6
Anchor Brand New tins per pair	7 12 0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair	7 10 6
Rising Sun brand Bulk per 8 Imp. gals.	6 6 6
Swan Brand new tins per pair	6 4 6
Swan Brand Bulk per 8 Imp. Gallons	5 0 6

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, March 3.

S.S. "Iris," Captain Cousen, from Rangoon.

S.S. "Gurna," Captain Jones, from Rangoon.

Bombay, March 4.

DEPARTURES.

S.S. "Chakla," Captain Betagh, for Karachi.

S.S. "Devanha," Captain Norman, for China and Japan.

LOADING.

Bombay, March 3.

Steamer "Awa Maru" for Kobe.
Steamer "Nurmahal" for Moulmein.
Steamer "Barpeta" for Busreh.
Steamer "Dumana" for London.
Steamer "Naldera" for London.
Steamer "Mandala" for London.

S.S. "Iris":—The Shaw Wallace Company's steamer "Iris," arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of kerosene oil.

S.S. "Gurna":—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer "Gurna," arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of rice.

S.S. "Chakla":—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer "Chakla," will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, via Kathiawar Coast Ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

CHINA AND JAPAN MAIL.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's mail steamer "Devanha," will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Shanghai, etc., with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, March 3.

S.S. "Nippon" from Trieste, Agents: Lloyd Triestino:—

From Trieste:—3,250 bags sugar; 64 cases enamelware; 138 cases hollow glass; 50 cases soap; 22 coils copper foils; 1,254 case wire nails; 210 cases iron nails; 118 cases iron chains; 10 cases iron wire nettings; 1,488 rings and 420 coils iron wire, 10 cases and 2 bales cotton yarn; 852 bales paper; 4,270 bundles steel hoops; 30 cts. and 1 case earthern ware; 600 bags almond in shells; 12 bundles and 15 cases maozoni; 25 cases and 21 bundles slate boards; 10 cases tin spoons; 10 cases lamps; 75 cases iron screws; 17 bales card boards; 35 cases enamelled goods; 39 cases fez caps; 1,378 cases glass bangles; 24 cases silver nickel; 39 cases leather shoe ware; 613 bundles hurricane lanterns; 10 cases hardware; 304 cases bolts and nuts; 15 cases tobacco boxes; 67 cases tin boxes; 13 cases art silk goods; 102 cases tin hollow ware; 36 cases glass beads; 15 cases celluloid finger rings; 30 cases silk fancies; 40 dls liquid white of lead; 12 bags paste boards; 50 bags box boards; 20 cases playing cards; 13 cases silver coins; 72 cases silver coins; 72 cases buttons; 27 cases imitation jewellery.

From Fomemae:—24,105 bags sugar; 1,173 pieces deal wood; 5,362 pieces deal wood rough boards; 4,585 pieces pine rough boards; 1,175 pieces ceiling boards; 350 pieces deal wood planks; 721 rough boards.

From Cavalla:—42 bags almonds.

From Dedurgatch:—48 bags almonds.

From Suez:—4 cases specie.

From Aden:—3 bundles fish wesigs; 30 bundles sanjeekhan; 19 packages old brass; 10 cases gum mastic.

S.S. "Ozarda" from Moulmein, Agents: M. M. and Co.:—

From Moulmein:—60,859 bags rice; 1,646 pieces teak squares; 1,849 teak posts and planks; 21,643 pieces teak scantling.

From Rangoon:—63 bags chola; 100 bags moong; 100 bags millet; 200 bags beans; 328 bags paloongs.

From Colombo:—14 bags rice.

S.S. "Radix," from California, Agents: Graham Trading Co.:—

From California:—6,293 tons kerosene oil.

S.S. Tabashi Maru" from Calcutta Agents, Andrew Yule and Co.:—

From Calcutta:—5,120 tons coal.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, March 3.

S.S. "Elysia" for Liverpool:—61 bales wool raw, R. Alimohamod and Co.; 100 bales wool raw, K. Esmail and Co.; 100 bales wool raw, Cox and Kings Shipping Agency Ld., 1,000 cwt. myrabolams, Amin and Sons; 1,000 cwt. myrabolams, M. B. Kaisha Ltd.; 25 cwt. Kapock seed, D. Dwarkadas; 10 bales wool tops, E. D. Sassoon and Co. Ltd.; 15 bales wool raw, M. Mongal Chand; 130 bales wool raw, D. Koondenmal.

For Glasgow:—4 packages carpets, 1 package brass ware, Thos. Cook and Sons Ltd.

For Marseilles:—2 pots lessence de palma rosa, Volkart Bros.; 23 cases leaf casings, 6 cks. salted guts, A. Mahlier and Co.

For Manchester:—1 package iron scrap, Duncan Stratton and Co.

S.S. "Ranpura" for London:—200 cwt. deal seed, M. Madan and Co.; 66 cwt. carskew nut, 105 cwt. apricot kef nuts, G. Suchedina and Co.; 7 bales goat skin, M. Abdulla and Co.; 11 bales cow hide, P. E. Boyce and Son; 150 cases sandalwood oil, Thos. Cook and Son Ltd.; 225 cwt. coffee, Thos. Cook and Son Ltd.

S.S. "Lanterfels" for Rotterdam:—900 cwt. crushed bones, J. A. Begbie Sons; 2,100 cwt. groundnut oil cakes, Joseph Travers and Co. Ltd.

For Hamburg:—5,000 cwt. groundnut oil cakes, Moosabhoy and Co.

For Malmo:—10 cwt. cardamoms, G. Suchedina and Co.; 31 cwt. dry ginger, Y. Moosabhoy.

S.S. "Dumana" for London:—1,000 cwt. groundnut oil cakes, 1,000 cwt. linseed oil cakes, Mossabhoy and Co.; 496 cwt. linseed oil cakes, Bhasker.

For Dunkirk:—350 bales raw cotton, James Finlay and Co. Ltd.

For Hamburg:—110 bales raw cotton, C. Damjee and Sons.

For Antwerp:—500 tons manganese ore, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ld.

S.S. "City of Harward" for Hull:—1,260 cwt. castorseed, J. D. Sassoon and Co. Ltd.

For Ghent:—1,110 bales raw cotton, The Patel Cotton Co. Ltd.; 330 bales raw cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co. Ltd.

For Barcelona:—450 bundles raw cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.

For Antwerp:—100 bundles hemp, F. F. Campbell and Co.

S.S. "Mandalla" for Antwerp:—500 tons manganese ore, Cox and King's Ltd.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Faiz B. Tyabji, Barrister-at-Law, delivered over, and Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Barrister-at Law, received charge, of the office of Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind on the 14th February 1927 in the afternoon.

Mr. R. B. Ewbank, on reversion from the Government of India, to act as Political Agent, Khairpur, vice Mr. L. N. Brown, I.C.S.

The Rev. E. E. Hill, Chaplain of Ghorpuri, to be also Chaplain of Mahableshwar, during the Mahableshwar season of 1927.

Mr. P. R. Cadell, is permitted to retire from His Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment with effect from 7th December 1926.

Mr. B. N. Seal, Professor of English, Karnatak College, is granted, with effect from 20th June 1927, leave on average pay for four months and twenty-one days, with permission to prefix the summer vacation of the college to the leave.

Mr. A. C. Farran, Professor of Indian History and Economics, Deccan College, is granted, with effect from 20th June 1927, leave on average pay for four months and twelve days, with permission to prefix the summer vacation of the college to his leave.

The Governor with the concurrence of the Minister has been pleased to appoint, Mr. M. Hesketh, Deputy Director of Public Instruction, to officiate as Director of Public Instruction with effect from 8th February 1927 vice Mr. F. B. P. Lory.

Mr. F. B. P. Lory, Director of Public Instruction, has been granted leave on average pay for one month with effect from 8th February 1927.

Mr. H. G. Rawlinson, Principal, Deccan College, is granted, with effect from 20th June 1927, leave on average pay for four months and one day, with permission to prefix the summer vacation of the college to his leave.

Major R. G. Ives, I. M. D., Civil Surgeon Panch Mahel is granted leave.

Dr. S. S. Ghandhy, as Honorary Ophthalmic Surgeon, Civil Hospital, Surat, for the period ending 30th September 1927.

Mr. K. L. Punjabi, to act temporarily as Collector of Surat vice Mr. A. W. W. Mackie.

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Yakub Vazir Muhammad, on return from leave, to act as Collector of Nawabshah vice Mr. H. T. Sorley.

Mr. H. T. Sorley, on relief, to act as Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier, vice Mr. D. Machachlan.

Mr. C. H. Bristow, on completion of his Settlement duty, to act as Collector of Larkana vice Mr. Hamid Ali.

Mr. Motabhai Sundarrav Jayakar to act as Collector of Kaira vice Mr. R. M. Maxwell.

Mr. P. B. Haigh, on return from deputation, to be Collector of Poona vice Mr. H. F. Ball.

Mr. H. F. Ball, on relief by Mr. Haigh and after completion of his Settlement duty, to act as Collector of Kanara vice Mr. H. Montgomery, I.C.S.

Mr. H. Montgomery, on relief, to act as Collector of East Khandesh vice Mr. W. B. Gilligan.

Mr. W. B. Gilligan, on relief, to act as Collector of West Khandesh vice Mr. H. F. Knight.

Mr. T. T. Kothawala, to act temporarily as Collector of West Khandesh from the date he takes over charge from Mr. H. F. Knight, till relieved by Mr. W. B. Gilligan.

The Mr. G. A. Thomas, on return from deputation, to be Collector of Bombay and Superintendent of Stamps vice Mr. E. W. Perry.

Mr. C. B. Nagarkar, on return from leave, to be Assistant Collector in Sind.

Mr. J. F. B. Harishorne, on return from leave, to act as Collector of Surat, vice Mr. K. L. Punjabi, reverting.

Mr. K. L. Punjabi, on relief, to be Assistant Collector, Surat.

Mr. M. Webb, on return from leave, to be Collector of Dharwar vice Mr. A. Master.

Mr. W. W. Smart, on relief, to act as Commissioner in Sind vice Mr. W. F. Hudson.

Major A. G. Tresidder, I.M.S., has been granted leave on average pay for fifteen days from 18th March 1926 to 1st April 1926 followed by furlough under Military Rules from 2nd April to 15th April 1926 (both days inclusive).

SIXTH JUDGE OF SMALL CAUSES COURT.

APPOINTMENT EXTENDED TO ONE YEAR.

The period of the temporary appointment of the Additional Judge (Sixth Judge) of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, for a further period of one year from the 1st March 1927.

MEHERASHRAM, AHMEDNAGAR

An Ashram of the above name is opened near the Cotton Market at Ahmednagar, with the object of imparting moral and spiritual training to students side by side with the usual scholastic education, from the 26th prox. Besides education, boarding and lodging will be free to all students, without any consideration to caste or creed or family circumstances.

The student, wishing to be admitted, must have finished the vernacular four standards. He must be unmarried and below fourteen. Moral and spiritual training will be administered under the holy guidence of Shri Sadguru Meherbaba.

Inquiries can be made of, The Superintendent, Meherashram, Ahmednagar.

ASTROLOGICAL FORECAST FOR MARCH.

COTTON, SHARES AND SILVER.

(BY AN ASTROLOGER.)

As predicted in my last review of the 8th February. I am glad to notice that the general hints given therein, have turned out to be true, and I, therefore, venture to present the readers of the "Chronicle", the next month's astrological forecast.

The position of the stars for the month of March are of such a fiery nature and the most important planets changing their position, it will not be out of place to warn the public that utmost precaution should be taken in their operations since heavy fluctuations are in evidence.

COTTON.

The general tendency of the American market shall rule still higher and we will see the highest on the 17th March. The market may remain further strong till 22nd and we would see a drop in prices later on.

In the local market, we may look for a definite rise till the 17th; we would not, however, recommend to follow any further rise in New York, but strongly recommend short sales o nevery advance till 23rd and the market will drop and eventually take a lower turn for a long time further.

We would give the following particular dates of rise and fall in the local market which should be followed irrespective of the New York futures.

RISE:—5, 7, 9, 17, 23, 31.

FALL:—16, 22, 24, 28.

SHARES.

In mill shares the rising tendency may be seen till the 4th of this month. We would warn the public against any long transactions after this date as we look for a fell till the 21st. We at the same time prefer not to go short but would remain aloof out of the market. The market would improve from 22nd and remain firm till 29th. In Tata Iron and Steel, we still prefer to remain on the short side and we may see a drop in prices till the 18th. From 22nd to 31st these shares would rise and we look for a rapid and very strong advance. Tata Hydros will fluctuate largely and will show great improvement in prices throughout the month.

SILVER.

The prices will drop till the 10th of this month and the market may remain steady for next 10|12 days. After 22nd, the market will rise rapidly and we would see a very good advance.

LINSEED.

We desire our friends to take advantage of this market if they could see that the market drops till the 17th and this comes out correct to go on purchasing as we anticipate this market to take a very serious turn from this date.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, March 3.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/10.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36, Rs. 94/8.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/4.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 101/4.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1938 Rs. 108/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 107/5.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/12.
5 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1937 Rs. 100/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1939 Rs. 105.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 107/2
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/4.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 86/8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust 1974 Rs. 86/8
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 19 Rs. 112-8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 108
Tone of market:—Steady. Forward rates for 3 1/2 per cent. Rs. 77/10; 1945/55, Rs. 107/6.

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have issued the following report dated 28th ultimo:

Week Ending 25th Feb. 1927.

	This week	This season	Last season.
Brought into Sight	310	15,650	13,643
Receipts at U.S. Ports	238	10,681	8,047
EXPORTS FROM AMERICA:			
To Great Britain	63	1,827	1,745
To Continent	81	4,229	3,221
To Japan, Canada, etc	47	1,184	986
Total	191	7,310	5,952
World's Spinners Takings of American Cotton	345	11,959	10,298
DELIVERIES TO SPINNERS:			
Great Britain (All kinds)	70	1,752	1,970
VISIBLE SUPPLY:—			
Stocks at American Ports		2,783	1,451
Stocks at American Interior Towns		1,279	1,849
Stocks in Great Britain and Continent		2,818	1,646
Total		6,880	4,946
Last week		6,926	5,051
Difference on week		—46	—105
Stock of Cotton in Great Britain (All kinds)		1,487	978

PROVINCIAL LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT CONFERENCE.

The General Committee of the Local Self-Government Institute and its Working Committee are now co-ordinating at the Headquarters, the results of the activities of Individual Members in connection with the propoganda work done in the mofussil since December last. On account of the absence of the Hon. Sir Gulam Husain Hidayatulla, Minister, Local Self-Government, the Committee met this day at the Secretariat and disposed of its Agenda under the Chairmanship of Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai. An Editorial Committee to look after the Compilation of the Year Book in 7 languages (English, Gujrati, Kanarese, Sindhi, Urdu, Hindi and Marathi was appointed, and the Working Committee was authorized to arrange for the holding of the Provincial Local Self-Government Conference in July next. In the meanwhile, Divisional Members are taking steps to hold District and Divisional Conferences in their respective Regional Groups during the ensuing 3 months.

JAMSHEDPUR WORKERS

MR. JHABWALA'S STATEMENTS CONTRADICTED

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—The following is a copy of the letter which I sent to the Editor, "Indian National Herald", Bombay, about a fortnight ago to contradict certain statements made by Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla which appeared in its issue of the 24th January last with the request to give it an early publication. I find that the same has not been published as yet.

I shall be obliged if you will kindly find space for it in your paper at an early date and oblige.—Yours, etc.,

G. SETHI.

Jamshedpur, February 23.

To the Editor, the "Indian National Herald", Bombay.

Dear Sir,—I am surprised to find the report of the interview of your representative with Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla in the issue of the 24th January, regarding Labour conditions in Jamshedpur. As he has made certain statements as coming from me and which I never made when I met him last at Calcutta, I shall be failing in my duty if they are not contradicted. It is a pity that Mr. Jhabwalla should have made such statements as most of them are either incorrect or imaginary.

It is not at all correct to say that "The Jamshedpur Steel Industry" though now making a profit has not still cared to go into the details of the Labour demands as regards increase of wages and unjustifiable eduction in the number of hands, etc..... .....absolute disregard of housing needs, etc."

No doubt there has been no general increase of wages after 1920, but as regards "unjustifiable reductions" the management dealt such a difficult matter very sympathetically and in such a manner as to cause the minimum of hardship by not filling vacancies which occur ordinarily and also by transfering men from one department to another instead of discharging the 10 per cent. suggested by the Tariff Board at once.

Similarly about housing, quarters at a cost of a lakh and a half have been built during this year by the Company and beside the Company advances loans for house building at 3 per cent. interest, to be repaid by instalments.

Mr. Jhabwalla has done me a great injustice by putting in my mouth complaints which I did not make, viz., "the recognition of the Union was but a sham" and "grievances have remained disregarded throughout."

I am sure Mr. Jhabwalla will be pleased to know even when he is being contradicted that facts are otherwise. Since the recognition, the Company has provided facilities for collection of the Labour Association's subscriptions, posting of the Association's notices on the Notice Boards within the Works and the Association's letters have been receiving prompt attention of the Management. Moreover, representations made by the Association for, such as, appointment of a lady Doctor, decrease of the price of coke for domestic purposes, building more houses have been very sympathetically dealt with by the Management.

Mr. Jhabwalla betrays absolute ignorance of conditions at Jamshedpur when he says "there is no accommodation for a single family to live all together" and compare the Hospital here with local dispensaries connected with Bombay Mills.

Further I wonder, what could be the source of his information, as I know it for certain that Sir Dorab Tata and Mr. C. F. Andrews were never in Jamshedpur at the same time.

Before I conclude, I will like to add that if Mr. Jhabwalla would come here, I am sure, he will have no hesitation in revising his opinion about most of the things he has said.—Yours, etc.,

G. SETHI.

Jamshedpur, February 7.

"DO YOUR DUTY TOWARDS POOR."

SJT. RAJAGOPALACHARI'S EXHORTATION.

WEAR KHADI AND COLLECT MONEY.

The following are excerpts from the illuminating address that Sjt. C. Rajagopalachari delivered at Dharwar on Sunday last (27th Feb.) on Mahatma Gandhiji's tour in the country:—

I came to remind you of the coming of Mahatmaji. When the whole world is adoring and respecting him, it would be wrong for us not to respect him. If you can have but a peep into the letters that he gets from the corners of the world you will see how great a man he is. Younger men have to take note of this. I hope you agree with me when I say that younger men have a greater stake in the country than the older men. Older men have only a few more years to live while the younger men will have to live from 20 to 60 years. Proportionately they have greater responsibilities. I shall tell you how you fail in your duties if you do not help this great movement of Mahatmaji.

SPINNING A NATURAL PROCESS.

Now Gandhiji wants to help the ryot. But he looks upon him not as his customer but as his brother and asks us all to do the same. He wants to give employment to the millions of half idle villagers. One must find an occupation for them which they can do in their own places. Gandhiji has looked into history and has found out this remedy of spinning. Government wants us to take to any industry but spinning and weaving, but Gandhiji insists upon this and this alone. We send out 60 crores of rupees every year. If we revive hand-spinning completely it would give employment fetching a supplimentary income to millions. We had this thing amidst us once; so it is a natural process. There is no other process so easy and natural.

TWO ALTERNATIVES.

Let us go to a village. There is an old woman spinning there. You may not like her looks but she spins fine, because she is an old spinner. This village woman gets one anna and a half every day. The family of four has only a land fetching 60 to 70 rupees a year. So it is in debt for the last many years. There is famine to boot. You can imagine what a relief the ten annas per week are to the family.

Khadi is not dear. Yard by yard it may be dear. But by the end of the year you will see that you have consumed less cloth than you usually do when you wear foreign cloth. It also simplifies life. A Khadi wearer gives off all fashion. Khadi is also hand-some. Hand-some is that handsome does. Foreign cloth may be beautiful for them but it is ugly for us. It represents our hungry mouths, while khadar is the symbool of the smile of a fed mouth. Which of them would you like? The dead-machine or the living family?

DO YOUR DUTY.

Some people suggest to us to open factories in order to remove unemployment. It is a good suggestion but an impracticable suggestion. The villagers are not machines to be moved from place to place. They have their homes and hearths in the villages and their traditions. They ought not to be torn from them if it can be helped. Moreover, imagine the consequences of an industrialized India. England is producing only with a handful of men but is suffering from over production and unemployment for want of markets. Supposing India produces on the same scale will she not have to conquer Mars and other Planets to sell her wares? And whence, Sir, to find the capital to compete with the foreign capitalist?

Thus khadi is a practicable proposition, it is economically sound, it is aesthetically attractive. But what are we to do for it? I am glad to find that there is a general desire among students for social service. You are educated at the cost of the poor man. It is his taxes that make your education possible. So you should realize this and do your duty towards the poor and you can do it even sitting here and that is by wearing Khadi, that will give us money to give again to the poor and the eternal wheel of abundance can be kept going on.

GANDHIJI COMES AS BANIA.

Now Mahatmaji is coming here this day next month. He is now doing this work more than anything else. He wants money for his work, the poor in India do not have money enough to stock cotton, so we have to do it and give it to them to spin. Then there is the question of getting money for Mahatmaji. He comes as a Bania. He is very exacting this time. You should organize well and collect money even from the remotest corners. You should lay every pie at his feet. This is what I have come to tell you.

MAHATMA'S TOUR PROGRAMME.

MADRAS, March 2.

Mr. Gandhi is arriving in Madras on April 6th and will stay here till 11th. From 12th to 19th he will tour in Mysore State. On April 20th he resumes his tour in Tamil Nadu visiting Kerala and South Canara.

Arrangements are being made for his reception and the public are being appealed to for co-operation without distinction of caste, creed or profession in welcoming Mr. Gandhi and helping him in his work which is "above party and above politics."—A.P.

CONGRESSMEN'S CRITICISM IN PRESS.

CONGRESS PARTY'S OBJECTION.

"UNWARRANTED INQUISITION."

NEW DELHI, March 3.

A meeting of the Congress Party, it is understood, was convened specifically on Tuesday to consider the action of some members of the Party in attending Lady Blackett's "At Home" in violation of the Party whip forbidding attendance at the function. Pandit Motilal Nehru, it is stated, demanded that disciplinary action should be taken if the Party were to retain discipline. It was contended by one of the members who attended the function that the Party had no right to dictate on matters essentially social. Some members advised that the ban on social function be entirely lifted and that freedom be given to individual members to follow their own inclinations.

Finally, consideration of the question, it is said, was deferred.

In the meanwhile, it is understood, it was pointed out that contributions were appearing in some of the papers, the authorship of which was attributed to some members of the Party. As a result, the leader of the Party, it is understood, has directed Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, Secretary of the Party, to write to the members to whom the authorship may be attributed and if the report was correct to demand explanation for bringing the Party into ridicule and contempt by criticism of the Party under pseudonyms. This action, it is stated, is regarded by some of the members as an unwarranted inquisition into the private activities of individual members. The one question this view of the leader of the Party raised, they urge, is how far any member of the Congress Party, who may be a journalist or who may be associated with the conduct of any paper, is bound to ensure that the susceptibilities of the Party are respected in their own contributions and in the contributions which may appear in their paper. The Congress Party includes amongst its members at least half a dozen journalists who are contributors themselves and many of whom control papers. Many of them do not hold identical views with the views officially held by the Party for the time being and the papers which some of them control sometimes take a view opposed to the view officially taken by the Party and supported by their conductors on the floor of the House. The question which the latest decision of the leader of the Party raises is, it is said, of vital character affecting the fundamental rights of the members of the Party.

Consensus of opinion is that as long as the members of the Party abide by the official Whip of the Party in regard to all conduct on the floor of the House and do not carry propaganda in the Press or platform in their own names as members of the Party, no notice can be taken of their contributions over pseudonyms in course of their professional duties or of the line of policy which the papers that they control may adopt. It is likely this question will be referred by the journalist members of the Party to the Journalistic Associations in India for their opinion. In the meanwhile, it is understood that the member or members of the journalistic profession in the Congress Party who have been threatened with disciplinary action have written back objecting to and enquiry of that nature and pointing out the extent to which the Party will have to hold the inquisition into the identity of the author of manifold anonymous contributions that appear in the Press from day to day all over India criticising the Congress Party in the Assembly.—Free Press.

EMPIRE PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION.

REQUEST TO CENTRAL LEGISLATURE MEMBERS TO JOIN.

NEW DELHI, March 2.

The members of the Council of State and all members of the Legislative Assembly have been addressed by the Secretary of the Empire Parliamentary Association, British Indian branch, to join the Association. It is proposed to convene the annual general meeting of this branch very shortly for the election of members of the Executive Committee and other office bearers.—A.P.

MEMBERS OF JUDICIAL COMMITTEE.

MOTION FOR ENHANCED SALARIES.

NEW DELHI, March 2.

It is understood that Government will shortly bring forward a resolution recommending to the Assembly that in case of future appointments enhanced salaries be paid to two members of His Majesty's Privy Council with Indian experience who sit on the Judicial Committee, that they should be persons possessing recent knowledge of the Indian Law and that their salaries should be £4,000 per annum each, half of which to be paid from the Indian revenue. It will be recalled that a similar motion made by the Government in the last Assembly was rejected.—A.P.

ELECTION PETITIONS DISMISSED.

NEW DELHI, March 2.

It is understood that the election petitions filed against Kumar Ganganand Sinha, M.L.A. by Badrinath Upadhya and against Sideshwar Sinha, M.L.A., by Mr. Hariparasadlala have both been dismissed by His Excellency the Governor-General.

ANOTHER ELECTION PETITION.

Three Commissioners have been appointed to enquire into the election petition against Mr. Yousif Imam, M.L.A., by Mr. Shakirali. The Commissioners are: Mr. A. G. P. Fellen, I.C.S.; Mr. A. H. Sams, I.C.S. and Mr. D. C. Hunter, I.C.S.—A.P.

O MB AY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Legislative Council, Town Hall, 2 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey: 4-15 p.m. R. A. vs. St. Andrews, 5-30 p.m. Police vs. Black and White H. C.

SATURDAY, March 5.

The s.s. "Naldera" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.
Bombay Legislative Council, Town Hall, 2 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey: 4-15 p.m. Instituto Luso Indiano vs. Hindu Gymkhana, 5-30 p.m. Lusitanians 'B' vs. St. Xavier's College.

SUNDAY, March 6.

S.S. "Razmak" which connects S. S. "Mooltan" at Aden with English mails, expected at 6 p.m.

B. B. & C. I. RLY.

The Principal Mail and Express trains arrive and depart from Colaba Station at the following hours daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

	BOMBAY Arrival H.M.	(Colaba). Departure H.M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	11 15	16 30
Gujarat Mail	7 25	20 45
Kathiawar Mail	8 35	21 05
Delhi Express	6 20	21 25
Express	19 35*	7 25

*Terminates at Church Gate.

BANK RATE.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at seven per cent.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Australia per s.s. "Mooltan" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Friday, the 4th instant.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Wednesday to 6 a.m. of Thursday:—

Small-pox attacks 8, deaths 4; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack 1, death nil; Ttaol mortality (exclusive of the stillborn) 68; Total mortality this day last year was 30.

IMPERIAL HIGH SCHOOL.

The prize distribution of the above School will come off to-day (Friday) at 5-30 p.m. at the Ballimala Grand Theatre, Grant Road when Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza Ali Akbar Khan will preside and Mrs. Mirza will distribute prizes.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A programme will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Friday) from 5 to 6 p.m. and from 6-30 to 7-45 p.m. Call Sign 2 FV. Wavelength 387 Metres.

Sub-Station 2 K.C. will broadcast from 8 to 10 p.m. Wavelength 330 Metres.

AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Co-operative Institute Mr. A. C. Desai, Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Bombay, will deliver the accused and the last lecture of his Series on 'Agricultural Co-operation' to the students of the Continuation Class for the Diploma in Cooperation, to-day (Friday) at 8 to 9 a.m. at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay. All those interested in the subject are allowed to attend.

SCULPTOR'S MODELS' EXHIBITION.

The models of Mr. V. R. Madhava Rao, the youngest Indian Sculptor from Mysore are being exhibited at the premises of the South Indian Association, Matunga, G. I. P., No. 1 Nanji Ludha Building, on and from the 2nd instant. The Exhibition is open to the public of Bombay and the admission is free. The following are the timings:—(1) Morning 7 to 9 on Week days; (2) Evening 6 to 9 on Week days; (3) From 4 p.m. to 9 p.m., on Sundays and Holidays.

SECONDARY TRAINING COLLEGE.

The annual social gathering of the students and the members of the staff of the Secondary Training College, Bombay, came off on Monday last. A programme consisting instrumental and vocal music and humorous recitations was successfully gone through. Mr. Surve on behalf of the students of the college thanked the Principal and the members of the staff for having widened their outlook of life and practically revolutionized the old system of teaching.

Principal Hamley dwelt upon the necessity of carrying, on researches in the new methods and exhorted the students of carry back to their schools the three great assets of a successful teacher, namely, faith, hope and love.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Agents, P. and O. S. N. Company, advise us that the "Mooltan" with the English mails passed Suez at 2 a.m. on the 27th instant and is expected to arrive at Aden at 1 p.m. on the 2nd March. It is anticipated that the s.s. "Razmak" the connecting steamer at Aden will arrive in Bombay about 6 p.m. on Sunday (the 6th instant).

The Outward P. and O. mail steamer "Mooltan" with the mails from London of the 17th instant arrived at Port Said at 7 a.m. on the 26th instant and left there at 10-30 a.m. the same day.

The Homeward P. and O. mail steamer "Morea" with the mails from Bombay of the 19th instant arrived at Port Said at 6 p.m. on the 27th instant and left there at midnight the same day.

The Outward P. and O. mail steamer "Kaisar-I-Hind" with mails from London of 24th instant left Marseilles at 6 a.m. on the 26th instant. The homeward P. and O. mail steamer "Rajputana" with the mails from Bombay of 12th instant arrived at Marseilles at 7 a.m. on the 25th instant. Passengers travelling by the P. and O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Saturday afternoon, the mails left by the mail special and would be delivered in London on Sunday morning.

OPIUM CONVENTION RATIFICATION

Geneva:—The Dutch Government has deposited with the Secretariat of the League of Nations ratification of the International Opium Convention 1925 which has now been ratified by Britain, France, India, Holland and Protugal.—Reuter.

HIGH COURT.

LANGLEY-D'ARCY DEFAMATION CASE.

HOW THE LETTER CAME TO BE PUBLISHED

The adjourned hearing of the Turf Libel case was renewed yesterday before Mr. Justice Kemp at the High Court.

Further cross-examined by Sir Thomas Strangman, Mr. C. N. Wadia said that the horse Ulster Ally was now six years old. The object of putting him in the Poona race was that he was off the race for a long time, and it was necessary to give him some work. Though he was reputed to be a sprinter, he was run in middle distance races and won seven furlong and mile races.

Re-examined by Sir Chimanlal, Mr. Wadia said that sprinters were often run in long-distance races to give them a training. Ulster Ally's win in a one-mile race was a surprise to the witness who thought his proper distance was seven furlongs. There was no impropriety in an owner running his horse in a race in which he is unlikely to win, having regard to his training. This was a very usual practice followed all over the world, the object being to give the horses a run.

Witness was then asked about Mr. Langley's instructions to D'Arcy regarding Stanhope.

If Mr. Langley thought the horse to be honest, though he was known to be "bit of a dog," was there anything improper in Mr. Langley instructing D'Arcy to tell others that he was a "bit of a dog"?—There was nothing improper in it.

Did you know the horse at home?—Yes. I had a mind to buy him.

A WITNESS DISALLOWED.

The next witness for the plaintiff was Mr. Sampson.

Examined by Sir Chimanlal, Mr. Sampson said he was a pleader and was a Judge of the Small Causes Court for some time.

His Lordship asked Sir Chimanlal what was the object of Examining the witness. Sir Chimanlal said that after Mr. D'Arcy's case regarding his bills was heard by the witness, the publication of D'Arcy's letter to the Stewards in the press drew his attention, and witness would be asked what portion of that letter was read in Court.

Sir Thomas objected to the examination of Mr. Sampson.

His Lordship held that the witness' evidence was irrelevant to the issues in the case, and refused to allow his examination.

Mr. Sampson, therefore, left the box.

A SOLICITOR IN THE BOX.

Mr. Francis Coburn Solicitor, of Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., was then examined by Sir Chimanlal. He said that he appeared for the plaintiff in the suit filed against him by Capt. D'Arcy, Witness had read only that portion of D'Arcy's letter to the Stewards which related to the disputed bills. He did not read the remaining portion relating to the "My Lord" incident or the defamatory remarks. The whole letter was published in the "Times of India", the next day, and witness wrote to the paper explaining the plaintiff's position.

Cross-examined by Sir Thomas Strangman, Mr. Coburn said that on the morning of the publication of the report, Mr. Langley came to see witness to discuss the matter. Witness wrote to that paper stating that Mr. Langley was going to see Mr. D'Arcy for libel in connection with that letter.

JOCKEY BURNS.

Jockey Burns, who was next examined by Sir Chimanlal said that he had 11 years' experience in India and Australia. He had been riding for Mr. Langley for the last 2 years. On February 12, 1926, witness went to Mr. Langley's Stables and saw a cut on the chest of "My Lord". Mr. Langley arrived shortly afterwards and asked Capt. D'Arcy how it was caused The latter explained that the horse had hurt himself while rearing. This Mr. Langley refused to believe and a Veterinary Surgeon was called. Ultimately, one of the syces told Mr. Langley what had happened. Mr. Langley then told D'Arcy that he would take over his horses and went up to the car. To witness' knowledge, Mr. Langley did not charge him with doping.

COL. FRANCIS HUNT.

The next witness was Col. Francis Gillon Hunt, stipendary stewdard of the W. I. T. C. and a holder of a handicapper's license.

The witness said that he had heard no suggestion of improper conduct against Mr. Langley before. He was not aware of any rule preventing an owner from instructing his trainer to run his horses in races out of their distance for practice or training. That was the usual practice followed all over the world. The only obligation on an owner was to see that if the horses ran, they must be made to win if possible.

Witness had asked Mr. Langley about the rumours concerning Capt. D'Arcy's dismissal, but Mr. Langley had merely replied that he had dismissed him.

DEALING WITH BROKEN NEEDLES.

Witness had broken many needles while giving injections with hypodermic syringe, but he had never attempted to take them out by cutting the skin. The proper way was to squeeze it out, or let it remain inside. It was not safe for a laymen or untrained man to take it out in any other way.

Cross-examined, Col. Hunt said that a person was not necessarily incompetent because he broke the needle while giving injections with a hypodermic syringe.

MR. LANGLEY'S PARTNER.

Mr. Geddes of Messrs. James Finlay and Co, cotton merchants and insurance agents, was the next witness for the plaintiff. Examined by Sir Chimanlal, Mr. Geddes said that he owned and raced horses in partnership with Mr. Langley He had left the partnership for some personal reasons. He had long known, Mr. Langley who had a first class reputation on the Turf, and he was never guilty of impropriety. He was then questioned about D'Arcy's letter to the stewards.

What impression does it convey to you?—That Mr. Langley was guilty of some practices contrary to the rules of racing.

"I was to give the public a bad impression." What does that convey to you?—That he was not to win in order to get better price at Bombay.

Is that a suggestion of impropriety?—No, I don't think.

"I shall be compelled to publish some of the turf practices of one of our leading stewards." What does it convey to you?—That Capt. D'Arcy is in a position to publish some of the improper practices of Mr. Langley.

Would it lower him in the estimation of the stewards and others with whom he has business connection?—I should say so.

If a horse is run in a race he is unlikely to win, is the public likely to be misled?—I should not think so.

What is meant by "come to light"?—That is when a horse turns out fitter than one thinks and runs prominently.

Further hearing was adjourned to Friday.

CASE AGAINST MR. DONALD CAMPBELL

CHARGES FRAMED.

COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

Four charges, viz. forgery and abetment of forgery, being in possession of a forged document, being used as genuine, tampering with an official document signed by a public officer and entering British India with a forged passport were framed against George Allison alias Donald Campbell, an English Labourite by Mr. H. P. Dastur, the Acting Chief Presidency Mgaistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court on Thursday noon and the Magistrate ordered Campbell to stand his trial at the current Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

Asked whether he wanted to make any statement, Campbell said he would reserve his statement for the Sessions. He added that he did not intend calling any evidence before the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Jehangir Patel, counsel for the defence, applied to the Court to allow the accused to be on the same bail because it was necessary that the accused should be free to instruct his counsel. If he were, on the other hand, remanded to custody it would not be possible for Mr. Patel to take instructions within the short period of four or five days in the course of which the trial at the sessions would probably begin.

Mr. Kirkesmith who conducted the prosecution pressed for the remand of the accused in custody, because in his opinion, 'a prima facie' case had been made out against the accused.

His Worship, however, passed orders to release the accused on a bail of Rs. 3,000 with two sureties for the like amount, the accused undertaking to report himself at the C.I.D. office every day.

COCAINE SMUGGLER CONVICTED.

Acting on information received, Deputy Inspector McCulloch of the Lamington Road police station searched a Chinaman, Avan Se Avan, at Falkland Road at 9 p.m. on Wednesday night and found a packet of cocaine concealed under the hat of the Chinaman, along the rim He was placed before Mr. J. N. Mehta the presiding Magistrate at Girgaum, and, in view of one previous conviction against him, was awarded six weeks' hard labour.

A PLEADER VICTIMISED.

An interesting case was disposed of by Mr. J. N. Mehta, the 4th Presidency Magistrate at Girgaum in which a pleader, Mr. Kamat, figured as the complainant. It appeared in evidence that Mr. Kamat, who had his office at Khetwadi, moved to other premises, after removing his office furniture. Mr. Kamat, however, left one table behind and omitted to lock the door. After some days, he repaired to the office to fetch the table, but found it missing. He accordingly lodged a complaint at the police station. The table was found to be in the possession of one Yeshwant who was accordingly arrested and charged before the Court. Yeshwant explained that he purchased the table from Mr. Kamat's clerk, but the latter denied the allegation in the court. Yeshwant, who spoke English fluently, admitted three previous convictions, and was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

PRISONER ESCAPES FROM CELL

CONSTERNATION AT BYCULLA.

Considerable consternation prevailed in the House of Correction at Byculla on Thursday morning when it transpired that a prisoner named Babu Vali had escaped from his cell the previous night. Babu was a short termed prisoner and was in his cell till Wednesday night. In the morning, being found missing the jail authorities phoned to various police stations for his apprehension. He is of medium built, and black complexion. The police are confident of his arrest and are making searching enquiries for his capture.

AT THE EXCELSIOR TO-DAY.

POET HARINDRANATH APPEARS AGAIN.

Poet Harindranath Chattopadhyaya and his accomplished wife Mrs. Kamladevi are not new to the citizens of Bombay as histrionic figures of first rate attraction and attainments.

At the Excelsior Theatre to-day at 6 p.m. Mr. Harindranath will appear as the miserly Jew in the Merchant of Venice—a character which he enacts with such marked success as to thrill the audience. Besides, his master-production, "Returned from Abroad" which proved a great attraction when it was presented last time, forms part of his repertoire again to-night, and the consumptive and dutiful Indian wife, Malak, in the person of Kamladevi and the clever actor who appeared in the amusing Butler's role, promise really good performance. There is no doubt that the patronage that will be extended to this indefatigable stage-reformer will be as spontaneous as it will be well deserved.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CONFIDENT UNDERTONE IN JUTES.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 3.

In the share market jutes in sympathy with a better market of hessians share values showed further improvement and the undertone was confident with good support from operators. Otherwise outside enquiry continued on a minimum scale. In cotton 'Dunbar' kept steady without any fluctuations. In coals with the exception of a steady tone maintained in Talcher, there were no other alterations. In teas, business only resulted in Bishnauth at somewhat better rates. In miscellaneous, the volume of demand has shown some restriction though quotations remain more or less unchanged. Government securities were dull. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—3 1/2 per cent. Government Paper Rs. 77|5, 5 per cent. bonds 1933 102|8, 6 1/2 per cent. war bonds 1928 106|8, 6 per cent. bonds 1927 100|12, do. 1930 104|6.

Railways:—Arrah-Sasaram Light Railway 87, Shahdara-Delhi-Saharanpur Light Railway 171.

Cottons:—Dunbar ord. 208, Dunbar pref. 186.

Jutes:—Alliance ord. 628|8, Anglo-India 442|8, Auckland 306, Bally 267|8, Caledonian 698|8, Cheviot 338, Clive 41|12, Dalhousie 495, Fort William 392, Hukumchand ord. 14|12, Kankanarrah 558, Khardah 533, Kinnison 1090, Naihati 580, National 35|6, Northbrook 62|8, Orient 290, Presidency 9|8, Reliance 84|8, Union 678|8.

Coals:—Giridih 5|4, Bhulanbararee 15|4, Lakurka 14|14, Nazira 12, Talcher 5|4.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Finance and Mining 6|8, Tavoy Tin Corporation 13|12, U. P. Electric New Shares 12|8, Bengal Chemical ord. 142, Burn and Co. ord. 209|8, Indian Iron and Steel 10|12, Marshall and Co. 4|2, British Ceylon Corporation 4—A. P.

SEND-OFF TO SAKLATVALA.

PUBLIC MEETING ON 25TH MARCH.

It is proposed to give a hearty send-off to Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala on the eve of his departure from these shores. The following Committee is formed to arrange a public meeting and present a purse to him:—Messrs. B. G. Horniman, K. F. Nariman, Hossainbhai Laljee, L. R. Tairsee, J. K. Mehta, Kapilram Vakil, Balubhai Desai, F. J. Ginwalla, E. R. Hirji Behedin, Drs. Deshmukh and Dadachanji and Mr. B. F. Bharucha.

BLIND RELIEF FUND.

Mr. H. D. Chhatrapati, Hon. Secretary, the Blind Relief Association writes to say "that the sum of Rs. 541 which has been acknowledged in the "Chronicle" in its issue of Wednesday (2nd inst.) under the heading "Blind Relief Fund," is really the amount received by the Honarary Secretary of the Happy Home for the Blind, as donations for the month of January last for the Home, and that the total of donation received to-date by the same amounts roughly to Rs. 11,000 (rupees eleven thousand).

AKURLI CATTLE SHOW.

The Third Annual Cattl show of Thana District organised under the auspices of the Bombay Gaurakshak Mandali was inaugurated by Sir N. N. Wadia at Akurli on Thursday evening. Messrs. Leljee Naranjee and V. P. Vaidya were present. After the inspection of Cattle, the Chairman delivered an address on the importance of Cattle show. Messrs. Wadia distributed gold and silver Medals to the prize winners. A fuller report will appear in Tommorrows' issue.

HOCKEY.

AGA KHAN TOURNEY.

TWO VERY CLOSE MATCHES.

Both the matches played in the Aga Khan Tournament on Thursday turned to be exceptionally keen and close, and necessitated extra time bing played. Despite the severe heat experienced in the first match a fast pace was set which was well maintaining by the Nondescripts and Callina Catholic Association. For the latter. Albert opened the score, the Nondescripts equalising, however, through Sinclair, and the interval arrived with the scores level. The defences on both sides proved to be strong enough to allow any change in the score, and the usual extra time was ordered. This proved plenty of thrills and though A. Gansalves gave his side the lead, Sinclair again equalised for the Nondescripts.

Nondescripts .... 2 goals
Callina Catholic Association 2 goals.

NONDESCRIPTS:—Coneira; Berriman and Ellis; Milson, F. Race and Flory; Bearcroft, Race, D'Avoine, Sutton and Sinclair.

CALLINA CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION:—Cardoz; Rodrigues and Valladares; A. Carvalho, D'Monte and O. Gonsalves; Dharmi, B. Carvalho, A. Gonsalves, Albert and Entiado.

REFEREES.—Messrs. Thornback and Flight.

B. B. R. A. EXTENDED.

The B. B. R. A. had to play all out to obtain a vetory over the Parel, Sporting Club. For some years the latter Club has been a loyal supporter of the tournament and in this match it showed that it is growing to be one of the good teams in Bombay. It was a very close and fast game in which the result hung in the balance till late in the extra period.

Up and down play was the order of the day and a ding-dong struggle waged for the allotted period. A. Kelly sent in a splendid shot which was smartly stopped by Carlton the goalie who gave a fine display between the sticks. There being no score when full-time arrived, extra time was played. In the first five minutes excitement prevailed and the Parel goal was in imminent danger. The gunners, however, were not to be denied and a couple of minutes before the end V. Kelly scored a fine goal.

B. B. R. A. ..... 1 goal.
PAREL SPORTING CLUB .. nil.

B. B. R. A.—Hale; Gabrielle and C. Kelly; Carey, Rodgers and Thomas; Spilling, H. Kelly, D. Lynn, V. Kelly and Lilley.

PAREL SPORTING CLUB.—Carlton, Mendes and D'Souza; Ambrosio, Marcos and; Lawes, D'Souza, Victor, Albert and Paes.

REFEREES.—Messrs. Maloney and Cummings.

TO DAY'S MATCHES

4-15. R. R. vs. St. Andrew's.
5-30. Police vs. Black and White H. Club.

TENNIS IN BOMBAY

The following is the result of the matches played on Wednesday on the Y. M. C. A. Tennis Courts.

GENTS. SINGLES.

M. G. Kamath beat L. M. Khatao 6—1, 8—6.
D. B. Desai beat H. E. McDermett 6—1, 8—6.
R. K. Sanghani beat D. Jeejeebhoy 7—5, 6—3.
M. K. Gadgil beat K. Anandan 6—4, 6—8, 6—0.

GENTS. SINGLES.

The following matches to-day (Friday).
Lucas Bunyan vs. G. A. W. Wilkins.
G. R. Bantval vs. R. J. Guzdar.
T. Fujita vs. H C. Tuck.
B. J. Saklatvala vs. R. B. Jagatap.
Play will start at 4-15 p.m. to-day, (Friday.)

OLYMPIC SPORTS IN SWITZERLAND.

INVITATION TO INDIAN COMPETITORS

Sir Dorab Tata, who has just resigned the presidency of the All-India Olympic Association has received a letter from the International Olympic Committee inviting all residents and visitors in India who are interested in Winter Sports, to compete in the Winter Olympic Sports to be held at St. Morits, Switzerland in 1928.

The programme for the Winter Games includes the following events:

Ski-ing Skating, Ice Hockey, Bobsleigh and Tobogganing.

Prizes, medals and diplomas will be awarded.

Full details and information can be obtained from Dr. Noehren, Secretary of the All India Olympic Committee, 5, Russell Street, Calcutta.

CHILD'S FATAL FALL.

A 13-month old child of Dr. Chandulal Shivlal Tamboli, a medical practitioner residing on the third floor of a building at Moghbat Lane, Girgaum, fell down accidentally while playing in the balcony on Wednesday. Mr. Tamboli picked the child up at once and while he was taking him to the hospital, the child died on the way.

Medical opinion showed that the base of the skull of the child was fractured and the death was due to shock and haemorrhage.

At an inquest held on Thursday, the Coroner's jury recorded a verdict of accidental death.

SOCIAL HYGIENE COUNCIL FOR BOMBAY

ANTI-VENERIAL COMMITTIEE'S LETTER TO CORPORATION

HEALTH OFFICER ELECTED REPRESENTATIVE

At a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Thursday consideration was given to a letter to the President, dated the 28th Gebruary 1927, from the Chairman, Anti-Venereal Deputation Committee. The letter referred to the formation of the Council of Social Hygiene as suggested at the Bombay Financial Conference, and asked for the corporation's representative at the meeting of the Anti-Kencial Committee on the 7th instant at 6 p.m. at the Bombay Sanitary Institute, Princes Street, when the question of forming the Council of Hygiven would be discussed.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji moved that Dr. J. S. Nerulkar, Deputy Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality be requested to represent the corporation.

Dr. D. B. Master seconded the proposition and it was carried.

The corporation then proceeded to consider the budget estimated for 1927-28 and after disposing of several items adjourned till Monday next.

MIDGETS IN BOMBAY.

The arrival of Irvings Midgets who open Saturday March 5th at the Excelsior Theatre with Chefalo and Palmero are causing no end of excitement around the city of Bombay. Their Manager Mr. Tishman is having his date book filling up so rapidly with invitations that he is compelled to call a halt temporarily as he is desirous of giving a first class performance while in Bombay. The Midgets have been the receipients of invitations wherever they appear and already their afternoons and evenings have been taken up since their advent in Bombay.

They were the guests of H. H. Maharajah of Kolhapur at luncheon yesterday being driven to His Bungalow by Baby Austin motor cars kindly loaned by the Automobile Co Ltd. who have consented to allow them Baby Austin cars during their stay in Bombay. They were the guests of the Turf Club on Wednesday at the races and will again be the guests on Saturday. They are being entertained on Friday night by the management of the Taj Mahal Hotel where they will dine and dance being exponents of the manly and womanly art of dancing. On Friday afternoon they will be taken around the city in specially provided automobiles visiting the various beauty spots. The little folks themselves are highly pleased with the treatment accorded them in Bombay and are bent upon giving their best to please the patrons at the Excelsior Theatre and the demand for seats is unquestionably the biggest since the Theatre Management can remember and a word to the wise if you expect to see these little people perform. Dont delay as delay surely means disappointment.

WEEKLY BULLETIN OF CITY'S HEALTH

During the Week ended the 26th ulto., the total mortality 560 was 29 less than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 22.42. These figures compare favourably with those for the 9th week of 1926 when the mortality was 580 and death rate 23.38 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1922-1923. when the average mortality was 755 and death rate 31.66.

One of the total deaths, 114 were among infants under one year of age: 20 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City.

Cholera was absent during the week. Small-pox caused 48 attacks (including 1 imported) and 25 deaths. Plague caused 2 attacks (including 1 imported) and 2 deaths.

Influenza caused 2 attacks and 2 deaths. The number of live births registered during the week was 412 and compares favourably with that for the 9th week of 1926, when the figure was 398 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1922-1926) viz 398.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

MAY.

NEW YORK	March 3.
Previous Closing Rate	14.49
To-day's Opening Rate	14.54
Difference	+.05
To-day's Closing Rate	14.42
Difference	—.07

LIVERPOOL.	March 3.
Previous Closing Rate	7.76
To-day's Opening Rate	7.75
Difference	—.01
To-day's Closing Rate	7.71
Difference	—.05

Sewri Closing	307 8 0
Khandi Closing	309 0 0

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

	March 3.
Silver Ready	25 11 0
Difference	0 6 0
	Lower.
Silver Forward	25 7 0
Difference	0 6 0
	Lower.

Tone of market.—India and China sold.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
FRIDAY, MARCH, 4, 1927.

SHELVING THE ISSUE.

No impartial observer of the proceedings of the Bombay Legislative Council on Tuesday when it discussed the question of famine conditions in the Presidency and how far the Government had tried to meet them could have failed to be struck by the fact that in defining the Government position in the matter the official spokesmen had evidently an uneasy time of it. Mr. Amritlal Sheth, who in moving the total rejection of the grant under Land Revenue frankly observed that his object was to raise a discussion on the famine situation in the Presidency, withdrew his motion, which he regarded just in the light of a motion for a "token cut," after the two Divisional Commissioner, Mr. Chatfield and Mr. Painter, and the Revenue Member, the Hon. Mr. Rieu, had explained what Government thought of the whole question. The fact that he withdrew the motion is regarded in some quarters as an admission on his part and on the part of the popular representatives that they were satisfied with the Government explanation. This is a delusion. The people of the Presidency and their representatives in the Legislature will not be satisfied with the manner in which officialdom always tries to evade the ryots' demands for remission of the land revenue dues by promising assistance only in other ways when the failure of their crops is so extensive as to make the ryots cry out that they are famine stricken. Every time they declare they are, officialdom begins by first saying that the crops have not failed to the extent the ryots imagine; then it refers them to the preliminary efforts to appease their discontent which it makes when the ryots' discontent gathers in volume, pitiful efforts like "special grants" which are generally late in their being sanctioned, or provision of small sums of money for "minor irrigation works". If the discontent still continues gathering in intensity and to find expression through the Nationalist Press, officialdom declares that it is all the work of extremist agitators and if this piece of bluff fails it takes resort to the cry that there is no famine at all in the "technical sense" of the term.

It is the old old story, of an officialdom which remains irresponsible and which knows that it can override popular wishes and get a majority vote in the legislature to bless its action, thanks to the existence of nominated and sectarian blocs in it, always shelving the real issue and talking of special grants and takavi advanced and denying that there is famine when the people who are suffering from its ravages declare that they cannot describe their misery by any other name. The real solution of the ryots' difficulties lies in evolving an equitable system of collecting the land revenue, a system which will be conformable to the wishes of the popular representatives in the legislature. So long as this is not done, so long shall officialdom and the people be at loggerheads over vital matters like the "annawari" system, the manner and the time of collecting revenue ar rears, and the vexed problem of deciding at which particular stage in the failure of the crops, the revenue authorities are entitled to certify that famine in the "technical sense" does exist. To the ryot who is actually starving it is no comfort to be told that the Collector Sab admits that there is "great scarcity" in his village but that the Sarkar cannot be "technically" satisfied that he is—starving.

And what is the condition of affairs in several parts of Gujarat and in the Southern Division at present? According to the representatives in the legislature of people who actually suffer, in Dhanduka and in Dharwar and Bijapur starvation is frequent, the ryots have been obliged to leave their villages because there is nothing to eat, the cattle have died in large numbers because of want of nourishment and there is danger that depopulation may continue on a large scale. Even in the Deccan conditions although they do not just at present show actual famine are in danger of doing so unless prompt measures are taken. In the Legislative Council, Mr. Jadhav himself corroborated the complaint of the ryots of the Eastern Talukas of the Satara District regarding the very poor outturn in crops, Mr. Bhonsale from West Khandesh and Rao Sahib Patel from East Khandesh gave a gloomy picture of the crop conditions in their districts. Why is it that the Government of Bombay do not go to the root of the matter and appoint a Committee, which ought to be told to be quick in its work and which ought to have a non-official majority and a non-official chairman, a Committee, we repeat, which will command public confidence and whose duty it will be to visit the affected parts and suggest prompt remedies, particularly in regard to the extent of remission of land revenue that must be made in order to bring real relief to the ryots? So long as this is not done, Mr. Rieu's assurance in the Council that "the 'annavari' valuation made by Mamlatdars and district officers had been scrutinized by Village Committees and found to have been arrived on an absolutely equitable basis" will have no force whatsoever. If Mr. Rieu's contention is correct, how was it that the Collector of Bijapur was unable to take Rao Bahadur Kembhavi and the deputation he took to this officer, in confidence in settling the "annavari"? This was a request which Mr. Naik the officer in question whose anxiety to relieve the people's distress is not in doubt could have granted, had not the soulless nature of the limitations under which the Government system forces him to act compelled him to refuse it. If the Government of Bombay care to show to the people of this Presidency that they are sincere in their professions of sympathy for the suffering ryots why do they always persist in shelving the real issue, the faulty method of assessment collection and remission of land revenue dues?

A GOOD BEGINNING.

H. E. the Governor performed on Wednesday the opening ceremony of the Prince of Wales' Wards and the Matron and Sisters' Quarters attached to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital. This hospital has now 240 beds and this increased opportunity for serving the medical needs of the rapidly growing population of this city was made possible by the donation for the purpose of extending the accommodation for beds in the G. T. Hospital which the Committee of Management of the Prince of Wales' Fund made from the balance remaining with them. This is a good beginning in the direction of bringing the hospital requirements of this city up to the requisite standard and if the immediate requirements of the G. T. Hospital for equipping properly the departments to be housed in the new block of wards could be met, their utility would be greatly advanced. These requirements are a Library, a Museum, an X-ray and an Electrical Department. Bombay ought to be proud of the fact that it has philanthropists whose hearts never fail to be touched when its needs are properly placed beore them. Sir Leslie Wilson was able to announce in his speech at the opening ceremony of the wards that two of the immediate needs of the G. T. Hospital as regards equipping the additional wards could be met immediately, thanks to the generosity of Mr. Samaldas Jeevandas who had agreed to give a donation of Rs. 75,000 to the Hospital for the provision of the X-ray and Medico-Electrical Departments. Here is an example which other merchant princes of Bombay ought to emulate. If they do, this city will be, as Colonel Rose-Hutchinson, the Superintendent of the G. T. Hospital, hoped it would be, the "Mecca" for post-graduate students, and to the poor her hospitals would be a real blessing.

HUMAN LIFE VERY CHEAP.

As a result of firing on the Muslim mob in the village of Ponabalia, twenty persons are reported to have been killed and about forty wounded. The news will be received throughout the country with a shock. We whole-heartedly agree with the "Indian Daily Mail" that it is inconceivable that the mob would have been so determined as to persist in its attack on the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police until no less than sixty persons were shot down and that a searching enquiry is necessary to ascertain whether the officials who ordered the firing went beyond the bare necessities of the case. We have no desire to minimise the dangers of inter-communal riots nor can we too strongly urge the need for stern measures to meet such dangers. But obviously there is something wrong with the efficiency of the costly organisation which is maintained to preserve Law and Order that its task cannot be done without resort to shooting unarmed crowds on the slightest provocation. The cases of firing at excited mobs have become too frequent of late and the manner in which even high officials have resisted the attempt of non-official members of the legislature to restrict the powers of the men on the spot to resort to the use of fire-arms are calculated to confirm the belief of the public that there is a growing section among officials which regards human life in India very cheap.

DUTY NEGLECTED.

We drew attention yesterday to the contrast presented by the working of the Departments of Industries in Madras and Bombay Presidencies. The Kerala Soap Institute of Madras has been doing very good work in giving training, practical as well as theoretical, in soap manufacturing. Could it not be copied in Bombay by the Department of Industries? We know there are several soap factories in Bombay but the import of foreign soap is enormous as compared with the local manufacture and we believe much pioneer work could be done in this line with the help of the Department. The Director has made a very brief observation on Godrej Soap Works in his latest report available that is, the report for 1924-25, which is not enough to indicate the present condition of soap manufacture in this Presdency, but the Director complained in para 75 of this Report that no industrial survey of the Presidency had even been taken to find out the present condition of various manufacturing industries and the prospects for their expansion or further development. There is an Industrial Institute in Madras under the control of the Department of Industries, as reported in the annual report of Madras Department of Industries, to help the cottage industries. Is there a similar institute in Bombay? In the report for 1921-22 the Deputy Director of Industries Mr. D. Thiselton Dyer reported that the second attempt to carry out experiments in woodwork and furniture making at Dapuri workshops proved a failure! This is a very sad tale to be told by a Department of Industries as the industry of wood work and furniture making has been in existence in this Presidency for centuries past and has never proved a failure. The Dapuri Workshop experiment in furniture making may have failed for reasons not given in the report. The Textile Institute of Madras is reported to have done good work. Is there a similar institute in Bombay to help the textile industry? In para 66 of the Report for 1924-25 the present Director of Industries seems to have touched this subject but in the absence of his report for the last year we do not know if anything has been done on the lines indicated, in this Presidency.

In para 74 of his report for 1924-25 the Director stated that in spite of the existence of this Department for the past six years he had come across many industrialists and others who did not know of its existence! It appears that in past years the Department failed to do any propaganda work to bring it in close touch with the industrialists and the public. This proves beyond doubt that the then head of the Department was not inclined to help industries or to do anything whatever to bring the Department in touch with industries small and large. We would like to know if the present Director has taken up this matter and, if so, how he has succeeded in it. We hope the members of the Council will insist on having the last year's report placed in their hands before they discuss the budget of the Department.

ARE INDIAN STATES PROGRESSIVE?

(BY G. R. ABHYANKER.)

I.

Dr. Rushbrook Williams, in his new capacity as Minister of Patiala, has been playing the role of a champion of rational autocracy and has been urging that the larger and wealthier Indian States are in many important respects far ahead of British India in respect of many 'nation-building activities'. He further adds that the more progressive States display a degree of prosperity both moral and material which British India may envy.

We take very strong objection to this statement. It is a pity that the administration reports of many Indian States are not open to the general public; that the Indian Princes are reluctant to supply statistics even to the Government of India for general publication. If we are not mistaken, they had to persuade the illustrious members of the Chamber of Princes to consent to such a proposal. It is, therefore, difficult to quote chapter and verse in this respect. But as Prof. Williams has made the statement and is enjoying the confidence of the Princes and is basking in the sunshine of the royal favour of the Maharaja of Patiala, we request him to substantiate the statement by reference to the conditions prevailing in any State.

RIGHTS DENIED.

As regards moral progress of the people, if it means any public recognition of the rights of the people, we make bold to state that it does not exist in any State. The people are not associated with the administration, barring very few exceptions. They have no means of ventilating their grievances. They cannot criticise the administration to the face of the ruler. They cannot exercise any right of interpellation to get any information from the authorities concerned. They cannot express their opinions about the administration on any broad and general lines. They have no control over the budget. The civil list is not within their purview. They have no power of legislation, no power of taxation, no control over the administration. The Prince and his Executive are irresponsible to the wishes of the people. Even the sons of the soil are not seldom denied opportunities of service in the State and foreigners are freely imported to their prejudice. Very few Indian States can boast of local men occupying the positions of trust and confidence in the administration. Is this moral advancement? Royal lawlessness prevails in not a few Indian States. There is no right to personal freedom, no safety of property in many of them. There is often no independent judiciary. There is no right to freedom of discussion. There is no Press worth the name in any of the 700 Indian States. There is no right of public meeting. Martial law is proclaimed at the sweet will of a despot like Alwar. There is no necessity for any Act of indemnity. The taxes are collected and spent as the Prince or ruler ordains. The administration is carried on more often than not in a reckless manner. We put it to Professor Williams whether there is rule of law as understood in the British constitution in any of the Indian States. Does this exist even to that extent to which it is enjoyed by the people in British India? Does not this aspect indicate the moral welfare of the people? Does any Indian State compare even on a par with the adjoining British districts in the several topics mentioned above and relating to the rule of law?

MISSED OPPORTUNITIES.

As regards material advancement, we have to state that the people in almost all Indian States live on agriculture. Will Prof. Williams enlighten us upon the pressure of the people on the soil of each State, the incidence of land revenue, the incidence of taxation—direct and indirect—(even of the British Government such as customs, post, railway, telegraph, mint, excise, salt and currency) which they meekly bear, the indebtedness of the rayat, the prevailing rate of interest, the ratio of unencumbered holdings and the number of real bonafide agriculturists free from the clutches of the Sawakar, living purely on the income of the estate and the proportion of such to the general population of each State. In how many States is the population increasing at every census? We take the liberty of asking Prof. Williams as to how many productive industries have been encouraged by the Indian Princes in their own States. Has the percentage of the population living on these industries in any way materially increased during these three or four decades? Are not people from many a State migrating to adjacent territories in British India to earn a living wage? Our experience of Indian States,

(Continued on page 10.)

A MEDICAL COUNCIL FOR INDIA

WHAT IT SHOULD BE LIKE

(BY A PIONEER.)

Long, long before Sir Norman Walker of the General Medical Council of Great Britain and Ulster favoured us with the idea of a Medical Council for India, which, for aught I know, is regarded with the reverence due to supernatural inspiration in certain quarters, a few others had the vision to see the need for an All-India Medical Council and, in fact, the late Dr. Lohokare did actually prepare a Bill on which, at the most, our differences are on certain, not insurmountable details. The factors which induced those who took up the question to do so were chiefly (1) the slaughter of the innocents at examinations by the vagaries of examiners; (2) the absence of one average standard of proficiency expected of candidates who appeared for the same examination at the same time under the same university; (3) the aspersions cast on medical graduates of Indian Universities by the British Medical Association as early as 1917 in its memorandum submitted to Mr. Montagu on the eve of his departure to India to make his enquiries following the announcement of 1917; (4) the attitude of the General Medical Council which virtually endorsed these aspersions; (5) the nervous excitement in British medical and political circles including the Office of the Secretary of State for India, at a large number of Indians passing the I.M.S. competitive examinations, many of them on nothing more than the study and training received in Indian Medical Colleges.

A UNITED DEMAND.

To those who are alive to the issues and have the vision and imagination to see through things, there is no doubt or hesitation as to whether we want an All-India Medical Council or not. I think that even the politicians will agree, in fact are agreed, with us on that point. Only they are preoccupied with internecine warfare as when Pandit Motilal Nehru and his followers went into the same lobby as the Government to defeat Sir H. S. Gour's resolution for a Supreme Court for India or have no inclination to take up constructive schemes like this because they are so much slaves to care only for things and programmes which will impress the more excitable voters.

SIMILARITY NOT SUBORDINATION.

Sir Norman Walker favoured the establishment of an Indian Council similarly constituted and with similar powers and responsibility as the General Medical Council. When some people talk about similarity with British institutions, it often means that these similar institutions which they would like to see set up in non-Dominion dependencies should be subordinate branches of the British institutions. The latest instance of it is the Social Hygiene League. No, we want a Council similar to the ones they have in the Dominions, equal in status and prestige, and empowered to negotiate reciprocity with any similar bodies existing anywhere else in any part of the vast British Empire. And, of course, it ought not to be a mere registering body.

THE COUNCIL'S DUTIES.

It ought to prescribe the course and curriculum of studies and supervise examinations to prevent vagaries and whims on the part of examiners. Of course, the course, curriculum and standard of proficiency at examinations so far as possible, should be uniform for the whole country. It should not encourage caste system among doctors, like L.M.P's, L.M.S.'s, and M.B.'s with different status. Its concern should be only the minimum qualification for a general practitioner. In its eyes, all doctors ought to have equal status, rights and privileges. Higher degrees for specialisation need in no way concern it and may be left to the various examining bodies, to the aspirants and their employers.

NO GOVERNMENT SURVEILLANCE.

There ought not to be Government surveillance or influence imposed upon such a body, though like the Crown nominees and Privy Council nominees on the General Medical Council, there will be Government nominees in the same comparatively small proportion; but direct representatives of medical practitioners must be at a higher proportion than is the case with the G.M.C. As regards qualifications for franchise to vote for representatives, I should restrict such to those who possess qualifications equivalent to that recognised by the General Medical Council; for it is a fair standard having something like an international value. In the interests of those who may thus be deprived of franchise, I would continue the existing Provincial Medical

(Continued on page 10)

Notes of the Day.

A Wee Bit Beyond.

Have the British troops at Shanghai infringed territoriality and violated neutrality by taking up positions beyond the limits of the International Concession there? Here is an awkward question for Sir Austen Chamberlain to answer in the House of Commons. In order to stop further heckling on the matter on the part of the Labourites he proposed to tell them the truth, presumably knowing very well that they can only shout out their resentment in Parliament and in the country, as they are unable to turn the Baldwin Government out. The Foreign Secretary told them that the British troops had taken "defensive positions partly outside the Settlement." This confession on his part that they were a little beyond the line, which a correct observation of the laws of territoriality dictates, indicates with what contempt Britain regards these treaty rights. But he defends this violation of territoriality by saying that the "practical necessities of the case" demand it. They also demand, we suppose, collaboration on Britain's part with the Peking Government to crush the Cantonese. But in Tory circles in England and amongst their Anglo-Indian admirers in India it is not convenient to admit that there is such collaboration.

An Obstinate Attitude.

Sir Chunilal Mehta assured the non-official elected representatives in the Bombay Legislative Council the other day that he was as keen as they were on retrenchment and that he would not spare the "tall poppies." The motion for cutting down three such poppies, which happen to be in this case of the Indian variety, ought to have had his support. Mr. Chikodi neatly put before the Council the case for making a saving of Rs. 39,800 by asking it to forego the pleasure of having Superintendents of Land Revenue. Rao Bahadur Angadi, also a member from the mofussil, emphasized the fact that the Superintendents were for all practical purposes "good for nothing." Mr. Anderson, the Director of Land Records, looked at the proposal for retrenching the posts with contempt. Ordinary Deputy Collectors could not in his opinion do the work. He was pleased to communicate the information that the Government always selected men who could work well and "we cannot have," he said, "schools for coaching the Superintendents." This is true. Special classes are considered necessary, at an amount of expenditure only when the Heaven-borns want to learn anything, as for example, crop-valuation. We wish, however, that Mr. Chikodi had proposed the retrenchment of the post of the Director of Land Records. A Senior Deputy Collector can do the work for each Division, and their results can well be collated by one of the many Deputy Secretaries to Government who seem to be growing in numbers in luxurious proportions.

An Unsatisfactory Reply.

An urgent matter very vital to the self-respect and peaceful existence of the people of this Presidency was referred to by Mr. Bhonsle in a question he asked in the Bombay Legislative Council. The member for West Khandesh wanted to know whether the Government of Bombay were aware of the Editorial Note published in a vernacular journal of Dhulia which narrated "the pranks of a European soldier" in a troop special on November 23, 1926, while it had halted at Chalisgaon station. He is alleged to have first thrown pieces of bread at the passengers waiting on the platform and then a bottle and to have caused grievous hurt to a child six years old. The Government reply was that they had not seen the Note in the Dhulia paper but they had made enquiries through the Police and the Military authorities, and the soldier alleged to have committed the act has not been traced. This is all the Government can say. But the public has a right to know what protection they mean to assure to it from persons disporting themselves in the manner the soldier is alleged to have been guilty of. Their reply in this case is extremely unsatisfactory.

Powerless.

The Advisory Committees attached to the various Railway Administrations in India are, as Dr. Rama Rau lamented in the Council of State, powerless to influence the Railway authorities. Had the Advisory Committee of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway been able to make the Agent of that system see the reasonableness of the suggestion made by the people of Madras for stations at every two miles on the suburban line from Arkonam to Madras, Dr. Rama Rau would have been spared the necessity of ventilating this grievance in the Council of State. Mr. Corbett airily dismissed the whole question by saying in his opposition to Dr. Rama Rau's resolution that "the House was not very much interested in these suburban trains at Madras." The superior persons of the Council of State may not be, but so long as the Advisory Committee's advice is not listened to, and Railways are treated as a Central subject, they will not be spared the trouble of listening to these trifling matters like the grievances of thousands of suburban travellers. Why do not they move, if they want to escape the trouble, the Government of India to see that these Committees are given definite powers of supervision and suggestion? Mr. Jayakar complained in the Assembly during the debate on the Railway grant how indifferent was the treatment given to the Advisory Committee in Bombay by the G. I. P. authorities. By the way, why should not Sir Robert Maclean who is leaving the G. I. P. do for once a good turn to the public, and consent to the inclusion on the local Advisory Committee of a representative from the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association in Bombay?

A Deserving Cause.

The Purna Kumbha Mela, a great religious function which takes place every twelve years, is due for celebration this year. At Hardwar in particular it attracts an enormous number of pilgrims from all parts of India. Wednesday last was the first great day for pilgrims to bathe in the Ganges, and the next two days specially auspicious in their eyes for bathing in the sacred river are April 2 and April 13. Swami Kalyandas of the Ramakrishna Sevashram, Kankhal, Hardwar, has issued an appeal for contributions in connection with the Hospital Relief Centres, which the Mission opens on these occasions when thousands of pilgrims congregate at Hardwar, and there is a great likelihood of the occurrence of epidemic diseases. There ought to be a prompt response from every part in India to help the Mission in such a deserving cause. The sum the Swamiji is in need of is about Rs. 10,000 and he wishes the donations to be sent to him at Hardwar or to the Mission Secretary, 1, Mukerjee Lane, Baghbazar, Calcutta, or to the President of the Ramkrishna Mission, P.O. Belur Math, Howrah.

"DO AWAY WITH SUPERINTENDENTS"

MR. CHIKODI'S MOTION FOR RETRENCHMENT

FINANCE MEMBER STRIKES A BARGAIN

The discussion in the Bombay Legislative Council on Thursday centred round the motion of Mr. Chikodi who proposed the total omission of the pay of Superintendents. Many members enthusiastically supported the motion.

The Finance Member promised an Enquiry Committee to examine the matter in all its aspects and requested the House to sanction the grant for another year. The motion was subsequently withdrawn.

ENQUIRY COMMITTEE PROMISED

The Bombay Legislative Council met on Thursday afternoon and discussed several cut motions proposed by the members on Opposition side. The first half hour was devoted to the second list of interpellations.

The proceedings of the day were marked by extreme dullness arising from many a verbose and pointless speech. It was the second and the last day for the debate on cut motions. A few more than five hundred motions were tabled and taking on an average ten speeches per motion, no less than five thousand speeches would have been delivered on the flooors of the House had the time and conscience allowed that sort of procedure. Out of 500 motions, only 40 were gone through and not more than half a dozen were discussed in a couple of days' time. According to the convention established, no third day would be given for any further discussion and consequently 461 of the motions have to be held over. More substantial work would have been done had the speakers confined their speeches to any specific complaints against the Government.

A considerable part of the discussion was spent on the land revenue system of the Government. A thousand and one defects were pointed out but wih what result? The Government of Bombay are by this time pretty certain that no Opposition in the House, however pointed and powerful it may be, can make them swerve by a hair's breadth from the policy. The present Council is so constituted that to argue with the Government, is tantamount to dash your heads on a marble wall. However, our representatives seem to have an exhaustless resource of energy and they deserve to be complimented for that.

INTERPELLATIONS

Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad (Central Division): Will Government be pleased to state—(a) whether they are aware that there is not a single Mahomedan Public Prosecutor in the whole of the Presidency; (b) whether they are aware that there are qualified Mahomedans available for the post?

The Honourable Mr. J. E. B. Hotson: (a) There is no Mahomedan Public Prosecutor, but there are five Mahomedan Assistant Public Prosecutors. (b) Some of the Mahomedan Assistant Public Prosecutors and no doubt some thoer Mahomedan pleaders also are qualified for appointment as Public Prosecutors. Their claims, as well as those of other qualified persons, are, and will be, duly considered when vacancies occur.

CONDUCT AT CHALISGAON STATION.

Mr. M. G. Bhosle (West Khandesh District): Will Government be pleased to state—(a) Whether their attention has been drawn to an Editorial Note in the "Prabodh" of Dhulia dated 28th November, 1926, narrating the pranks of a European Soldier passenger in a special troops train at the Chalisgaon Station on 23rd November 1926 who first threw pieces of bread at the passengers waiting on the platform and then threw a bottle at them and caused grievous hurt to a child six years old?

(b) Whether any inquiries, departmental or otherwise, were made and with what result?

The Hon. Mr. J. E. B. Hotson: (a) Government have not seen the article in the "Prabodh" but the incident has come to their notice through other means.

(b) Enquiries have been made by the Police and through the Military Authorities but the soldier who is tlleged to have committed the act has not been traced.

INDUS WATERS.

Mr. P. J. Marzban (Bombay City, South): Will Government be pleased to state—

What arrangements have been arrived at with the Punjab Government regarding the waters of the Indus?

The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir: The Government of India have given an assurance as 'mutatis mutandis' they have the Punjab Government that no new major irrigation project in the Punjab will be sanctioned until the Government of Bombay have received timely notice and full information as regards the scheme in hand and have been given the opportunity to represent their case, should such project appear to them to be unfavourable to their interests.

GUJARAT SARDARS.

Sardar G. N. Mujumdar (Deccan Sardars and Inamdars): Will Government be pleased (a) to state whether the order of the Gujarat Sardars is a newly created one? (b) If so, to state what the object in view was in creating it. (c) To state when this order was created? (d) To place on the Council table a copy of the Government Resolution, Political Department, No. 6265, of 21st September, 1909? (e) To state how many glasses of Gujarat Sardars there are? (f) To state whether the Sardraship conferred there is a hereditary one or for rank and precedence only?

The Hon. Mr. J. E. B. Hotson: (a), (c) and (d) The order of the Sardars of Gujarat was created by Government Resolution, Political Department, No. 6265, dated the 21st September 1909, which was published in the "Bombay Government Gazette." A copy of the Resolution is placed on the Council table. (b) The object was to recognise, as in the case of the Deccan Sardars, the social status of certain Gujarat Taiukdars, Inamdars and other large landholders some of whose ancestors ranked among the nobility of Gujarat in olden times, and to secure to them a seat on the Legislative Council—which was being enlarged consequent on the Morley-Minto Reforms—with a view to the representation of the landed intersts of Gujarat. (e) Two classes. (f) The appointment is for rank and precedence only.

FORFEITURE OF DEPOSITS.

Mr. W. S. Mukadam (Panch Mahals District): Will Government be pleased to state the amount of deposits forfeited to Government in the last election of the Bombay Legislative Council on account of want of required number of votes?

The Hon. Mr. J. E. B. Hotson: Rs. 9,000.

CUT MOTIONS.

After the interpellations had been gone through in half an hour's time, the House took up the cut motions for discussion.

DO AWAY WITH SUPERINTENDENTS.

Mr. P. R. Chikodi (Belgaum District) moved the total omission of Rs. 39,800, the pay of Superintendents. Explaining his purpose, the speaker told that he was suggesting a very convenient means for retrenchment. He assured the House that that retrenchment could be made without affecting the efficiency of administration. The pay of those Superintendents was voteable and the House would be doing a great public service by omitting the whole of it. Mr. Chikodi contended that the Superintendents were of no use to the administration. They had not got any special qualifications for the duties which they were called upon to perform. He argued that better supervision of administration could be obtained by the District Deputy Collectors.

Rao. Saheb Dadubhai P. Desai could not understand why the pay of Superintendents, which amounted to Rs. 24,000 only, in the year 1924-25, was increased to Rs. 39,800 in the year 1927-28.

Rao Bahadur S. N. Anagadi (Belgaum District) laid emphasis on the fact that hose Superintendents were, for all practical purposes, good for nothing. They know nothing more than ordinary Deputy Collectors.

Mr. H. B. Shivadasani (Surat District) argued that Government were going on increasing the departments every year. There were so many departments which could be safely amalgamated with others without marring the efficiency of the administration.

Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, the Director of Land Records, informed that there were only four Superintendents for the four divisions of the Presidency. There was lot of work to be done, and surely could not be done, by ordinary deputy collectors. The speaker assured the House that most competent workers were being selected for the posts.

Mr. Chikodi:—Is there any qualifying examination which these Superintendents have to pass for their special duties?

Mr. Anderson:—We always selected men who can work well. We cannot have schools for coaching the Superintendents.

Mr. Anderson went on harping on the unavoidable necessity of the Superintendents for the better working of the administration.

Khan Bahadur Bhutto (Larkana District) supported the cut motion and opined that the Superintendents could be safely done away with.

Mr. Mir Mohamed (Karachi City) also supported the motion and pointed out that amalgamation of several redundant departments, would easily solve the problem.

Mr. Noor Mohemad (Hyderabdad District) supported the motion for total omission of Superintendents' pay.

FINANCE MEMBER'S REPLY.

The Hon. Sir Chunilal Mehta spoke as a Finance Member and not as a Revenue Member which he gave his reply to the criticism raised on the cut motion. As a Revenue Member, he said, he examined the qualifications of those Superintendents.

(Continued on page 9.)

SCEPTICISM ABOUT S. AFRICAN AGREEMENT

MR. SASTRI INTERPRETS CLAUSES.

CHANGE OF HEART IN UNION GOVT.

LUCKNOW, March 2.

The Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri who arrived here this morning spoke at considerable lengt hon the Sooth African Agreement at a public meeting to-night at the Ganga Prasad Memorial Hall under the auspices of the Servants of India Society Study Circle. Mr. A. P. Sen presided.

Mr. Sastri said he wondered why there was an element of scepticism about the spirit of cordiality and friendship with which the Habibullah Deputation had been receied in South Africa. When people like Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Andrews and Mrs. Naidu who knew more about South Africa, than most others, had welocmeed the Settlement and had admitted that South Africa had met India in a new spirit he asked why there should be a persistent element of doubt.

MR. ANDREWS' ROLE.

Proceeding Mr. Sastri dealt with some particular clauses of the Agreement. He referred to a clause which Mahatma Gandhi had viewed with some suspicion namely the clause appointing a Commission for enquiry into the general sanitation and housing conditions in which the Indian people now lived in Natal especially in the city of Durban. That was a clause said Mr. Sastri which the South African Government would not have agreed to a year ago. The annexure containing the clause had been prepared by the Union Government and the Indian Delegation with the express object of improving the condition of the Indian people to enable them to conform to Western standards of life so that instead of looking on them as aliens the White people might accept them as worthy neighbours. It was impossible for any one who knew anything about South Africa to believe that 12 months ago the Union Government would ever have admitted that it had duties to the Indian population. It had always wanted to get rid of the Indian people but now it proclaimed publicly that it had teh duties towards Indians as much as to all other sections. It had gone further and committed itself to the statement that in educational and other facilities the Union Government would not allow the Indian population to lag behind the other elements of the Union. Some people doubted the sincerity of the Union Government's good intentions. It might be that Government would have to encounter some opposition from the White public. That would be a real danger because in South Africa the people controlled the Government. The Indians in South Africa understood the situation themselves. He believed that a new opinion regarding Indians was taking shape from the top to the bottom of South African society, and that was what mattered most. In this connection he could not but pay tribute to the activities of Mr. Andrews. He was doing more than any one else to generate this new opinion.

EMIGRATION CLAUSES.

With regard to the clause relating to emigration to India and other countries, Mr. Sastri said that it should be read with the other clauses which enjoined on the Indian Government to treat Indians who had returned from South Africas as thorough Indians entitled to the benefits of assisted emigration to Ceylon the Malay States and other Colonies. The speaker was aware that there were people who would not like the clause about emigration or repatriation whatever it might be termed. It looked like asking people to leave their land of adoption, but the clause was introduced to give a chance to the men in South Africa who did not want to remain or who wanted to experiment in lands other than that of their adption.—A. P.

AVIATION PROGRESS IN 10 YEARS.

SIR S. HOARE'S PREDICTION.

LONDON, Mar. 3.

Mr. Bridgeman, Mr. Amery and leading figures in aviation were present at a dinner to celebrate Sir Samual Hoare's flight to India. Lady Maud Hoare was unable to be present. Lord Thomson Chairman predicted that in ten years' time no high official or business man will dream of travelling from Cairo to London except by air.

Sir S. Hoare alluding to close co-operation between the Royal Air Force and Civil aviation on the Indian flight emphasised that such co-operation was vitally necessary on long distance Empire air-routes. He mentioned that as a sequel to his tour, the Government of India had decided to embark on a policy of civil aviation.—Reuter.

RELEASE IN SIGHT

(From Our Special Representative.)

NEW DELHI, Mar. 3.

The Government of India have been in communication with Lord Lytton over the release of the Bengal detenus. The discussions have ended and the detenus will be released, probably most of them on medical grounds. This announcement will be made by the Home Member either to-morrow, or on Monday at the latest.

A NEW PHASE OPENS

WILL CANTONESE CAPTURE SHANGHAI?

MILITARY EXPERTS PESSIMISTIC

LONDON, March 2.

Shanghai.—The withdrawal of the troops of Sun Chuan-Fang from the Sungkiang front opens a new phase in the military situation in China. Competent military authorities express the opinion that it is almost impossible for the Cantonese to break through Sungkiang if the Shantung troops bar the way as Sungkiang District is intersected by numerous creeks, canals and bogs, enabling a comparatively small force, well-equipped with guns, to hold the position almost indefinitely against much larger numbers. The Shangtung troops are well-equipped and fed, and have been paid regularly since their arrival at Shanghai.

TACTICS OF THE CANTONESE.

It is stated that they include 3,000 White Russians. But there is no guarantee that the affair will be decided by military means. The Cantonese have already begun to employ their favourite methods of propaganda which have hitherto been so successful, enabling them to secure new territory with little or no fighting. In view of the fact that the foreign forces at Shanghai now number 12,000 excluding foreign naval contingents, there is perfect confidence as to safety of the foreign Settlements.—Reuter's Special.

DESERTION OF SUN'S TROOPS.

A BIG STRIKE IN SHANGHAI?

LONDON, Mar. 2.

Shanghai.—Apparently Sun-Chuan-Fang's army has ceased to count as a factor of importance in the military situation. It is reported, to-night, that large numbers of Sun's troops are going over to the Southerners, and thousands of others are deserting. Sun himself is understood to be retiring. He is known to have accumulated a large fortune. The Kuomintang agitators are increasing their activity in Shanghai, according to police statements, and are arranging a strike on a big scale in the event of the Southerners getting through. Preparations seemingly include the removal of the Chinese "Keymen" who did much to hinder success of the last strike. Several keymen have recently been murdered.—Reuter.

TERRITORIALITY INFRINGED BY BRITISH TROOPS.

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN EXPLAINS.

LONDON, Mar. 2.

The Labourities warmly heckled Sir. A. Chamberlain in the House of Commons at question time, suggesting that the British troops were infringing territoriality and violating neutrality by taking up positions at Shanghai beyond the limits of the international Concession. They asked whether the Northern Chinese had entered Shanghai, whether Chang-Tsung-Chang had established headquarters there and whether the Cantonese also would be permitted to enter the city if they arrived opposite the British lines.

"PRECAUTIONARY POSITIONS."

Sir A. Chamberlain said that the troops had taken up precautionary positions on the defensive line partly outside the settlement. This operation was dictated by practical necessities of the case. He denied that Chang's forces had entered the International Settlement and that Chang had established headquarters at Shanghai. He declared that the object of the troops was to keep armed forces, individuals, fugitives and stragglers from the armies out of the Settlement, and to avoid the dangers inherent in their entering to British lives.—Reuter.

BRITISH BOYCOTT AT ICHANG ENDS

LONDON, Mar. 2.

It is announced from Ichang that British boycott has terminated as a result of negotiations.—Reuter.

FIRST TROOPS FROM ENGLAND

LONDON, March 3.

Shanghai.—Standing outside the British Consulate, Genedal Duncan who was accompanied by Admiral Sir Reginald Tyrwhitt took salute to-day when 1,000 Royal Marine headed by the band marched through the Settlement to their billets after landing from "Minnesota". Thousands of Foreigners and Chinese had gathered at the saluting base to welcome the first troops from England.—Reuter Special Service.

PRECAUTIONS FOR AMERICAN NATIONALS.

ACCOMMODATION IN MANILA IN EMERGENCY.

LONDON, Mar. 2.

Manila.—It is announced at the office of the Governor-General that in emergency all American women and children in Shanghai could be accommodated at Manila. It is stated that all necessary arrangements for accommodation, food and transport have been made by the military and naval authorities.—Reuter.

FAMOUS RACING MOTORIST KILLED

LONDON, March 3.

T. G. Parry Thomas, famous racing motorist, was killed while attempting to recapture world's speed record on Pendine Sands in Wales to-day.—Reuter Special Service.

BATTLE ROYAL TO GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY MEMBERS PREPARING STATEMENT.

IMPLICATIONS OF BUDGET ANALYSED.

Budget discussions commenced on Thursday in the Legislative Assembly and the first shot was fired by the Bombay members.

According to our special representative, midnight conferences were held by Sir P. Thakurdas with Messrs. Birla, Mehta and Madon to prepare a statement to expose the implications of Sir Basil Blackett's proposals and the insidious gift of Provincial contributions.

BUDGET DISCUSSION IN FULL SWING.

(By Our Special Representative.)

NEW DELHI, Mar. 3.

Great preparations are being made to give a battle royal to Government on budget and ratio questions. Midnight conferences were held by Sir Purushotamdas with Messrs. Birla, Jamnadas Mehta, B. F. Madon on Monday, Tuesday and whole Wednesday to study implication of budget and prepare a statement which would serve as a counterblast to the plausible case of the Finance Member and expose the insidious gift of provincial contributions specially to Bombay.

The statement while admitting loss on sterling remittances of three erores, reduces loss on stores purchases to half crore and instead of estimating loss on custom actually expects addition of two and a half crores thus reducing net loss to one crore. The statement further objects to spending five crores in debt redemption which as Jamnadas Mehta pointed out to-day to Assembly is four times the amount spent by British Government under this head. Considering all this, the statement asks for drastic reduction in debt redemption and emphatically urges the reductions of provincial contributions which are said to be long overdue even under 16d. ratio. The statement was ready late yesterday night. It is now in circulation for signatures of two leaders each of the three parties. Its publication is likely any moment for canvassing votes of all members. Meanwhile, brisk canvassing is proceeding on the official side. The Nationalist Party is strong, Mr. Jinnah is actively trying to secure support from Mahomedan members who are also approached by the official side. One regrets want of cohesion in Congress Party as Dewan Chamanlal and some others are doubtful factors. Calcutta Hide Merchants approached Pundit Motilal Nehru in favour of 18d. ratio. The Pundit is firm and a great fight is expected on Monday over the Currency Bill. Mr. Birla, and Sir Victor made telling speeches.

Many interesting developments have been happening in Delhi, but all of them are not of a very happy augury. These refer to unseemly currents and cross-currents which will ultimately one day submerge all the leaders in an unhealthy demoralisation. To begin with one must opine that all is not well with the Congress Party headed and led in reality by Mr. Sreenivasa Iyengar and Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar These two leaders have been quite active in the exercise of their power, but they seem to have become a trifle too enthusiastic about that exercise. That is why resentment against dictatorship is slowly gaining ground in their camp. It would also seem that so much of of an earnestness in behalf of dictatorial discipline is not backed up by any inherent capacity to make a display of the same. Hence on Tuesday last a melodrama was enacted. The President of the Congress wanted to censure the three Swarajist members who, in spite of a party whip, attended Lady Blacket's tea. To save the prestige of the party, Mr. Shunmukam Chetty, one of the three rebels, did attend the meeting and he had to attend because he is himself the Chief Whip of the party. And after all what did they do? They met and talked out the motion. With that ended this One Act Play of the Censure Motion. Nothing has come of it and the entire episode has afforded to the pon-Swarajists a matter for a good laugh. With this much such indiscretions do not end. They have the inevitable result of bringing the party into a sort of cheap sneer at the hands of the public. Some such mentality seems to have been at work in another connection.

CENSURE ON PATEL.

This morning I hear that the Swarajists are becoming Augly with the Hon. Mr. Patel. As far as one can see the situation here, there is no need to feel dissatisfied with Mr. Patel. He has been conducting himself in a way that is highly honourable and above board. Nevertheless he appears not to have satisfied Mr. Shrenivasa Iyengar who, I am informed, wishes to pass some sort of censure motion against Mr. Patel. This would be motion might take the form of an Amending Act for reducing his salary. This impending protest has been the subject of conversation in some of the select circles. I do not know what foundation there really is for this talk, but I think that all this talk is not mere vapour. Only that much I can now say. Even this contemplated censure will come and like the winds in Gallilee will go its own way but does not all this look too undignified?

MUSLIM PARTY.

Let me now pass on to the narration of a very important development in the Muslim group. Sir Zulfarlikhan invited the non-Swarajist Muslim members for an informal discussion. All the prominent members were present and the entire situation was taken stock of. It was agreed that the Hindu members of the Assembly were not really sincere about the safeguarding of Muslim interests. That being so it was agreed that the Muslim members must take care of themselves. For this purpose many devices were proposed. It was ultimately decided that these members should form themselves into a single powerful group. This group is to oppose every measure of the Swarajists and the Nationalists until their basic fundamentals in the Muslem League's demands are agreed to by them. This group would oppose the Swarajists and the nationalists not by themselves but with the help of the Government strength. Otherwise their opposition would not be effective. But perhaps, they forgot that this splendid scheme would come to naught without the support of the Government. What would they members of this party (to be formed) do if the Government decide not to support them? In that case their opposition, however bitter, would lose all the sting in its bite. This is the dismay that will be in store for them. But that dose not dishearten them. They wish to go ahead with their plans and thereby force the situation to a critical point when the political harmony in India is either to blend harmoniously or break down in jarring conflicts. Such a moment will not surely come during this session. It might, if at all it must come on in the Autumn Session of the Assembly in Simla between them and now much water might flow under the bridge.

INTERPELLATIONS.

NEW DELHI, March 3.

At question time in the Assembly, to-day Mr. Gaya Prasad Sinha asked: (A) Has the attention of Government of India been drawn to a press telegram from Geneva published in "The Hindustan Times," dated the 15th February, 1927, in which it is stated that Lord Birkenhead has informed Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary General of the League of Nations that arrangements have been made to inform the United States Government that India associates herself with the terms of the British note on the subject of American reservations with regard to her admission to the Permanent Court of the International Justice at the Hague? (B) Will Government kindly state if they propose to make a statement on this subject and lay on the table a copy of the British Note and American reservations referred to above? (C) Was the central legislature in India consulted on the subject of India's association with the terms of the British note and will there be any financial burden cast upon the Indian revenues as a result of the arrangement referred to in (A) above? If so, to what extent?

Mr. Graham replied: (A) Government have seen the telegram. (B) The proposal of the Government of the United States of America to adhere to the status of the Permanent Court of International Justice subject to certain reservation was convened separately to each member of the League including India at the suggestion of the Secretary General of the League. The proposal was discussed in a conference held at Geneva on 1st September, 1926 and following days immediately before the meeting of the Assembly of the League. The Conference was attended by representatives of forty members of the League, including India and Great Britain. Conclusions of the Conference were embodied in a documents entitled final act of the Conference and each member who signed the final act agreed to reply in terms of that Act. A copy of the final act and of the report of India's delegates to the Conference has been placed in the library. (C) No; no change on the Indian revenues is involved.

GUN LICENSES TO N.C.O.'S.

Kumar Ganganand Sinha asked: (A) Will Government be pleased to state if any instructions have been given to district authorities not to grant licenses for guns to non-co-operators or to their relations? (B) If answer to (A) be in the negative, are Government prepared to inquire if it is a fact that one Moulvi Wasi Ahmed of the village Daudnagar, police station Lalganj in the district of Mozafarpore, in the province of Bihar and Orissa, was refused a license for a gun on the ground that the said Moulvi Wasi Ahmed was a brother of Moulana Mahamad Shaffee Daudi, M.L.A., in spite of the fact that the local police officers had nothing to say against him? (C) If the answer to (B) is in the affirmative, do Government propose to take action against the district authorities of Muzaffarpore and if so what?

Sir Alexander Muddiman replied: (A) Reply is in the negative. (B) No, the matter is one for the local Government to dispose of. (C) Does not arise.—Free Press.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

NEW DELHI, Mar. 3.

The Legislative Assembly met this morning to take up the general discussion of the budget. The galleries were not full and the ttendance in the House was also somewhat mall at the beginning. Among the visitors

(Continued on page 9.)

SCAVENGING IN CONGRESS CAMP.

MAHATMAJI'S EXAMPLE AND PRECEPT

REMINISCENCES OF 1901 CONGRESS

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

On arrival in India I spent some time in going about the country. It was the year 1901 when the Congress met at Calcutta under the Presidentship of Mr. (now Sir) Dinshaw Wacha. And of course I attended it. It was my first experience of the Congress. From Bombay I travelled in the same train as Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. For I had to speak to him about the conditions in South Africa. I knew the kingly style in which he lived. He had engaged a special saloon for himself and I had orders to take my opportunity by travelling in the saloon for one stage. So I went to the saloon and reported myself at the appointed station. There were in the saloon, besides him, Sir Dinshaw Wacha, and Mr. (now Sir) Chimanlal Setalvad. They were discussing politics. As soon as Sir Pherozeshah saw me, he said, 'Gandhi, it seems nothing can be done for you. Of course we will pass the resolution you want. But what rights have we in our own country? I believe that so long as we have no power in our own country you cannot fare better in the Colonies.'

I was taken aback. Sir Chimanlal seemed to concur in the view, Sir Dinshaw cast a pathetic look at me.

"DARBAR" OF LOKAMANYA.

I tried to plead with Sir Pherozeshah, but it was out of the question for one like me to prevail upon the uncrowned king of Bombay. I contented myself with the fact that I would be allowed to move my resolution.

'You will of course show me the Resolution,' said Sir Dinshaw to cheer me up. I thanked him, and left them at the station where the train stopped next.

So we reached Calcutta. The President was taken to his camp with great eclat by the Reception Committee. I asked a volunteer as to where I was to go. He took me to the Ripon College where a number of delegates had been put up. Fortune favoured me. Lokmanya was also put up in the same block as I. I have a recollection that he came a day later.

And as was natural, Lokamanya would never be without his "darbar". Were I a painter, I could paint him as I saw him seated on his bed—so vivid is the whole thing in my memory. Of the numberless people that called on him, I can recollect to-day only one, namely, the late Babu Motilal Ghose, Editor of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika". Their loud laugh and their talks about the wrong-doings of the ruling race cannot be forgotten.

VOLUNTEERS.

But I propose to examine in some detail the appointments in this camp. The volunteers were clashing against one another. You asked one of them to do something. He delegated it to another, and he to a third, and so on; and the delegates were neither here nor there.

I made friends with a few volunteers. I told them some things about South Africa and they felt somewhat ashamed. I tried to bring home to them the secret of service. They seemed to understand, but service is no mushroom growth. It presupposes the will first, and then experience. There was no lack of will on the part of those good simple-hearted youngmen but experience they had none. The Congress would meet three days every year and then go to sleep. What training can one have out of a three day's show once a year? And the delegates were all of a piece with the volunteers. They had no better or longer training. They would do nothing themselves. 'Volunteer, do this thing.' 'Volunteer, do that thing', were their constant orders.

UNTOUCHABILITY AMONG DELEGATES.

Even here I was face to face with untouchability in a fair measure. The Tamilian kitchen was far and away from the rest. To the Tamil delegates even the sight of others whilst they were dining meant pollution. So a kitchen had specially to be made for them in the College compound, walled in by thatch. It was full of smoke which could choke you. It was a kitchen, dinning room, washroom, all in one,—a close safe with no outlet. To me this looked like a travesty of "Varnashramdharma". If, I said to myself, there was such untouchability as between the delegates of the Congress, one could but imagine the extent to which it existed amongst their constituents. I heaved a sigh at the thought.

"IS THAT OUR WORK"?

There was no limit to insanitation. There were pools of water everywhere. Latrines there were few, and their stink still oppresses me. I pointed it out to the volunteers. They said pointblank: 'That is not our work, it is the scavenger's work.' I asked for a broom. The man stared at me in wonder. I procured a broom and cleaned the latrine. But that was for myself. The rush was so great, and the latrines were so few that they needed to be cleaned every time they were used and that was more than I could do. So I had to content myself with simply ministering to myself. And the others did not seem to mind the stench and the dirt.

But that was not all. Some of the delegates did not scruple to use the verandah outside their rooms for calls of nature at night. In the morning I pointed out the spots to the volunteers. No one was ready to undertake the cleaning, and I found no one to share the honour of doing it with me. Conditions have since considerably improved, but even to-day thoughtless delegates are not wanting who disfigure the Congress camp by committing nuisance wherever they choose, and all the volunteers are not always ready to remove it.

I saw that if the Congress session were to be prolonged, conditions were quite favourable for the outbreak of an epidemic.
—Translated from "Navajivan" by M. D.)

UPKEEP OF FISH-CURING YARDS.

MANAGEMENT TO VEST IN GOVT.

RAMDAS PANTULU'S RESOLUTION CARRIED,

NEW DELHI, March 3.

Three non-official resolutions appeared on the order paper of the Council of State to-day. No questions were put. Dr. Rama Rao moved that between Madras and Arkonam on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway there should be a railway station every two miles in order to realise overcrowding.

Mr. Corbett opposing the motion pointed out there were already sixteen stations between Arkonam and Madras a distance of forty-three miles. Stations were nowhere more than four miles apart.

Sir Umer Hayat Khan and Syed Alay Nabi urged the mover not to bring such local problems before the Council. Mr. Chari supported the proposal.

Dr. Ramarao replying disputed the contention as to high cost.

The resolution was rejected.

Mr. Ramdas Pantulu then urged that the Central Government should take over the management and upkeep of fish curing yards in the Madras Presidency. He pointed out that the matter clashed with an Imperial Subject namely salt. He referred to the disabilities and difficulties confronting the fishermen.

The resolution was accepted without discussion.

Seth Govindas in whose name a resolution stood did not move it.

Sir Mahomed Habibullah asked members in case they did not intend moving resolutions drawn by them to inform Government to save time and labour.

The House then adjourned till Saturday.
—A. P.

MYSORE MAHARAJAH'S INVITATION.

DEWAN'S LETTER TO MAHATMAJI.

MADRAS, Mar. 3.

In inviting Mahatma Gandhi to the capital as a State guest during his visit to Mysore, Mirza Ismail, the Dewan of Mysore says:—

"My dear Mahatmaji,

His Highness the Maharaja has learnt that you are undertaking a tour in the State in April next in the interest of social and economic reform. His Highness desires me to say that it will give him great pleasure if in the course of your tour you can arrange to visit the capital of the State and accept His Highness's hospitality during your stay there. I trust you will kindly let me know the probable date of your arrival in Mysore as soon as your plans are settled".—A P.

THE NIGDI SCHOOL.

STRONG DISSATISFACTION WITH GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE.

A large number of prominent Muslims of Bombay responded to the invitation of the Trustees of the Dawoodbhoy Fazalbhoy Education Trust, to a tea party at the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall last evening. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah presided on the occasion. The report of the working of the Trust upto the year 1926 was read by Mr. Fazul Mooraj the Secretary. In the course of the report strong dissatisfaction was expressed with the attitude of the Government of Bombay in regard to the delay in the acquisition of land at Nigdi, Poona, for a Muslim High School. Speeches were delivered in appreciation of the work done by the Trust and in condemnation of the Government's attitude in respect of Nigdi School by Mr. Somji, Maulvi Abdur Raoof, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Mr. Meher Ali, Mr. Sheriff Devji Kanji. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah in winding up the proceedings asked the Government of Bombay to fulfil their responsibility under the Land Acquisition Act by arriving at a final decision, if necessary on the matter after further enquiry.

After partaking of refreshments the gathering dispersed late in the evening. A fuller report of the proceedings and extracts from the report of the Trustee will be published in to-morrow's issue of the "Chronicle."

The death of Byron Brenan is announced.—Reuter Special.

Rugby.—The King has sent a letter to the president of the Board of Trade Sir Philip Cunliffe Lister through his Private Secretary Sir Clive Wigram, (after visiting the British Industries Fair) desiring to convey to the exhibitors the King's and Queen's hearty congratulations on the splendid display of goods shown in all parts of the fair.

Mr. Justice Adami of the Patna High Court is proceeding on leave for five months on March 11th. Mr. Allanson I.C.S., will act during his absence as Judge of the High Court.

SHRADDHANAND MURDER TRIAL

DR. HUSSAIN'S EVIDENCE

ACCUSED'S COMPLAINT OF BAD DREAMS

DELHI, Mar. 3.

The Session trial of Abdul Rashid the alleged assassin of Swami Shradhanand was resumed to-day before Mr. Johnston when the case for the defence was started. Mr. Raufali, Bar-at-Law stated at the outset that the line taken by the defence throughout would be that the accused was mentally unfit to stand his trial.

Maulana Mazharuddin, Editor of Allaman said that he had known the accused for the last three years during which the latter worked under him as a copy writer. He gave evidence as to the accused's general behaviour, and said when he came to see him, he generally looked vacantly at the ceiling. He used to mutter when answering questions. Several times a day he would douche his head. He dismissed him because of his strange conduct.

WORKING REGULARLY.

Khurshadali Editor of Alhalagh deposed that he had once been an Arabic translator at Mohd. Ali's Hamdard, when he met the accused. He had seen him working there, and had spoken to him several times. He was known to be a silent worker. In cross-examination, the witness stated that he had known the accused working regularly for a year and a half at Hamdard but he could not say if he made mistakes in his copy.

Mohd. Ahmed stated that he had known the accused for the last twelve years. He said, that sometimes, he felt afraid of the accused as he looked like a mad man. On one occasion in December the accused during his visit had broken some flower pots and some five months ago, he snatched his paper from the hands of the witness while receiving instruction.

Anwar Khan deposed that he had met the accused at his association of copy writers and seen him working there at caligraphy which was of the average type. When reprimanded for mistakes the accused used to tear up his copy and spill ink about.

Said Mahmood stated that he had known the accused for the last seven years.

Abdul Rahim deposed that the accused was known to him and had been his tenant for a year and a half. He corroborated the account of the previous witness regarding his disputes with the accused about rent.

Abdul Latif said he knew the accused who had lived opposite him. He said that about eleven months ago the accused locking his house from within beat his son and a man climbing a ladder got into the house and rescued the child.

DOCTOR'S EVIDENCE.

Dr. Amir Hussain said he had known the accused well for the last seven years as he used to attend him for fever, cough, cold and headache. Last October, the accused visited him and complained of bad dreams and of itching. The accused said he had taken lots of tea and charas which had probably affected his brain. The witness prescribed for melancholia. The accused did not visit him for some time but they met again in November. On being asked whether he had taken the treatment he had denied that he was ever ill.
—A. P.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION ON B. N. R. SERVICE.

DISCUSSION IN C. P. COUNCIL

NAGPUR, Mar. 3.

The Central Provinces Legislatvie Council met to-day, with the Hon. Sir Shankerrao Chitanvis in the Chair. For the first time for the last three and a half years, two Ministers Messrs. T. Raghavendra Rao and R. M. Deshmukh sat on the Treasury Bench. The Hon. Mr. Raghavendra Rao was dressed in white khaddar and wore a "Gandhi" cap. Replying at question time, the Hon. Mr. Tambe said that the post of reserve inspector of police was no longer reserved for Europpeans and Anglo Indians but had been thrown open to Indians.

Mr. B. G. Khaparde moved adjournment to draw attention "to the inconvenience caused to the public by the B. N. Railway not maintaining an efficient passenger service."

The Hon. Mr. Marten, the leader of the House opposed the motion on the ground that it was not a specific matter of recent occurrence. As however more than fifteen members supported the motion, the President announced that it would be discussed at 4 o'clock unless disallowed by the Governor.—A. P.

DR. DESHMUKH'S CANDIDATURE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I hope you will oblige me by publishing this letter. There is no foundation in the rumours circulated that I am not standing for the University Bye-Election for the Bombay Council. I am standing as a Congress candidate.—Yours, etc.

G. V. DESHMUKH.

SYRIAN DELEGATION TO AMERICA.

RELIGIOUS REFORMS IN EGYPT.

Public opinion in the Balkans is excited over the Italian encroachments in Albania. It is understood that extension of the Italian influence in this direction is a proof of Italy's greed for the Balkans. Yunus Nadi Bey had a long interview with a Serbian Minister who drew a painful picture of the troubles of Serbia owing to the Italian diplomacy in Albania; he was, however, optimistic about the future of Serbia and had great hopes in the self-help and self-control of his nation. Yunus Nadi Bey advised Turks to prepare themselves for coming struggle that is the sure result of the opposite forces working in Albania.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN ARABIA.

News comes from Jeddah of the arrival of Mr. Craine in Hejaz who was received by Amir Saud, the son of Sultan Ibne Saud. Mr. Craine's mission is not political but is concerning the preliminary examination of the possibilities of spread of education in Hejaz. He has travelled far and wide in the provinces of Arabia and has gained first hand information about the literary and educational condition of the people. Some New York Societies and American Universities of Beirut and Constantinople have entrusted him with the mission of reporting on the possibilities of establishing educational centres in those parts of Arabia where such movements have not found favour with the people so far. The great obstacle is the fact that the local population does not agree with the American method of education of the syllabus fixed by their Universities. Mr. Craine's activities are specially connected with Hejaz, Yeman, and Asir.

SYRIAN DELEGATION FOR AMERICA.

Amir Shakib Arsalan and Ahsan Bey have gone to America to lay the case of Syria before American public opinion. Nasim Salim has also joined them, Amir Shakib interviewed by the press representatives on board declared that for all the failures they were not disappointed and would not desert our cause. "Our task though difficult requires continued organised propaganda to succeed. After all France can not keep us in bondage when we have once made up our minds to be free at all costs."

YEMEN REPRESENTATIVE IN ANGORA.

Shaikh Ahmed Ausi reached Angora and had a long interview with Ghazi Kemal Pasha. He has taken to Turkey a message of Imam of Yemen in which the Imam has expressed his friendship and fidelity to Turkey has supplied military officers for training Imam Yahya's forces and it is due to this connection that Imam's power has become formidable in Arabia. After subduing Asir Imam Yahya and Sultan Ibne Saud may come to arms at any moment and therefore Yemen is in greater need for Turkish officers' help.—("Fatal Arab.")

ARAB CLUB BOMBAY AND SULTAN OF KAJI.

Egyptian paper is responsible for the information that Sultan Najd Ibne Saud has awarded a subsidy of five thousand rupees to Arab Club Bombay.

SKIRMISHES NEAR JALOL KARU.

Syrian nationalist forces are continuing guerilla warfare. Several skirmishes took place near Jabl Kara in which the Syrians made flying attacks and kept the French engaged for about an hour each time and then ran away in the mountains.

REFORMS IN PULPIT KHUTHAS.

Turkish reforms are having repurcussions in Egypt. The Minister of Agriculture has issued orders to the Imams of the mosques to introduce certain reforms in the pulpit khuthas (Sermons) so far these khuthas were confined to certain purely religious formulas interspersed with certain references about the companions of the prophet. Their reading was absolutely formality and dry ceremony now it is regarded it is worth while to put life into these Khuthas and make them useful. The Imams have been ordered to make popular the new programme of the Ministry of Agriculture. It is felt that Imams of better calibre will be required to carry out such reforms. ("Nidaul Shah").

REFORMS FOR TUNIS.

"Ittehad-i-Arabi" states that the French Government has granted further reforms for Tunis under which two native Ministers will be appointed one for education, the other for agriculture. After a long political fight these reforms have not satisfied the people of Tunis and it is expected that the political activities will rather get some impetus by these reforms and France will have to meet redoubled agitation.

AN UNJUST PROPOSAL.

BIJAPUR LOCAL BOARD'S LATEST MOVE.

The Bijapur Local Board has issued a circular proposing to double the local cess and has invited the opinion of prominent persons in the District in regard to it. Messrs. Kowjalgi and Jahegardar in a joint statement in reply observe that "Our district is comparatively poor. The agriculturist is exposed to frequent draughts and consequent failure of crops and hence hardly able to bear the additional burden proposed to be cast on him by the doubling of the anna cess. Therefore, this course should be postponed till we exhaust all other sources of revenue given to us by laws and rules." and proceed to remark that the present amount expended on education should be augmented as far as possible by saving from other heads and by retrenchment all round.

Lastly the net amount required for universalising education after the above procedure is followed, should be ascertained.

The board will then be justified in raising this additional money by increased taxation. But even that is not enough to make out a case for doubling the cess. The Board should exhaust its powers of taxation under Section 99 of the D.L.B. Act of 1923, before having recourse to its powers under Section 93 of doubling the cess. There can be no doubt that section 93 is a short cut very easy to be followed and so very tempting. But the representatives of the cess payers in the district will be failing in their duty if they decide upon this course of burdening the already hard-pressed agriculturist of this poor district suffering from frequent scarcity if not famine.

The powers of a Local authority to raise money by taxation are governed by section 99 of the District Local Board Act and schedule II of the Rules framed under section 80A (3) (a) of the Government of India Act of 1919.

This schedule gives a number of taxes which a local authority may impose with the approval of the local Legislative councils. We have to suggest that your Board should adopt this course and set an example to other Boards to follow.

DEFEAT OF ASSAM GOVERNMENT.

SHILLONG, March 2.

In the Assam Legislative Council to-day Mr. N. C. Bardolai moved the adjournment of the House as a protest against the Government's resolution to reassess land.

Mr. Botham, Finance Member, claimed that the increased land revenue was quite justified in view of the development of land in Assam. The motion was eventually carried by 30 vots to 12, the Ministers remaining neutral. The Council adjourned till to-morrow.
—A.P.

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, Mar. 3.

It is officially learned in London that an Agreement has been reached at Ichang where situation had lately been somewhat serious for the settlement of "strike" and boycott between the principal firms and labour union.—Reuter.

NEW DELHI, Mar. 3.

Members of the Assembly have given notices to-day over forty more cuts on various heads, in order to criticise Customs policy of the Government of India. Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar has given notice of a cut of Rs. 70,92,900 to the demand under that head, for protesting against taking of presents and charities by Governor-General. Mr. Aney porposed to move a token cut under the Household and Allowance of Governor-General. Apparently dissatisfied with the Home Department Affairs, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar wishes to vote only half an anna for the Department.—A. P.

POONA CITY, Mar. 3.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, Advocate, who is a candidate for the University seat in the Bombay Council, paid a visit to Poona yesterday to canvass support. Dr. D. D. Sathye is also here on behaf of Dr. Deshmukh and has been on a propaganda for his support. Professor V. G. Kale who is the third candidate, left Poona last night for Bambay and Sind.—Free Press.

AHMEDABAD COTTON MERCHANT'S ASSOCIATION.

AHMEDABAD, March 2.

The cotton merchants of Ahmedbad have formed a Cotton Merchants' Association, with the object of creating a cotton exchange dealing in ready and future business, establishing a cotton depot as in Bombay and making other changes in the present system of cotton business.—A. P.

MR. BHOPATKAR WITDRAWS CANDIDATURE.

POONA CITY, March 3.

Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar has withdrawn his candidature for the University seat in favour of Professor Kale of Fergusson College.—A. P.

CABLE ITEMS.

Rugby.—The Gladstone Dock, Liverpool, which has cost about seven and a half million pounds and adds 56 acres of new dock and nearly three miles of quays to the port will be officially opened by the King and Queen next July. The flooding of the new docks began some weeks ago.—B. O. W.

Rugby.—French cadets from the Saint Cyr. Military College, who are guests for a week at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, visited Aldershot on Tuesday and saw a flying display by the Fourth Squadron Royal Air Force and demonstration at the Army Gymnasium. They afterwards visited Windsor and Eton.—B. O. W.

LEASE CANCELLATION SEQUEL.

MR. DOHENY TO LOSE 21,687,000 DOLLARS.

LONDON, March 2.

Washington.—It is estimated that Mr. Doheny as a result of the Supreme Court verdict will lose 21,687,000 dollars, nearly ten million of which are represented by cash held by receivers who operated the Elk Hills property during the litigation.—Reuter's Special.

(A Washington message, dated February 28th last, stated, in this connection that "the Supreme Court has passed judgment declaring the lease whereby Mr. H. L. Doheny's interests were to develop the Elkhill's Naval Oil Reserve and the contracts by which they were to build storage facilities in Pearl Harbour, to be "tainted by fraud and corruption." The Court has cancelled the lease and contracts and consequently Mr. Doheny will not recover the money spent in carrying out the agreements.")

MASONIC BRETHREN OF ENEMY COUNTRY BIRTH.

BAN ON FULL MEMBERSHIP REMOVED.

LONDON, March 2.

A meeting of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons passed a resolution with three dissentients on the motion of Mr. John C. A. Duff, District Grand Master, South Africa Eastern Division, that "any private Lodge may, by a unanimous vote of its Brethren present, and voting at a regular meeting after a notice on summons to every subscribing member, allow a Brother or Brethren of an enemy country birth to resume his or their full membership," thus rescinding the resolution of the Grand Lodge of March 1916 requiring such Brethren to abstain from attendance at Masonic meetings.—Reuter's Special.

ROYAL AND PARLIAMENTARY TITLES BILL.

LONDON, Mar. 2.

The House of Commons has passed the first reading of the Royal and Parliamentary Titles Bill introduced by Sir Joynson-Hicks. It is designed to carry out the recommendations of the Imperial Conference about the royal style of the title and the style of Parliament.—Reuter.

A MAULVIE ARRESTED.

INCHARGED WITH INCITING MUSLIMS

CALCUTTA, March 3.

As a sequel to the shooting at Ponabalia, the Maulvie who is alleged to have incited the Mahomedans to disobey the Magistrate's order to disperse has been arrested. An order under Section 144 C.P.C. has been promulgated at Ponabalia.
—A. P.

THE CASUALTIES.

BARISAL, March 2.

As a result of the Ponabalia disturbance 14 were killed on the spot and one died at Jhalakati. Mr. J. K. Biswas, S.D.O. has been stationed there. A Magistrate visited Shikarpur Gournadi, where also there is a festival, and thousands gather annually on this day. The Mahomedans are reported to be in an excited mood, but nothing serious has happened.—A. P.

WOMEN AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES, 1928.

The International Federation of Women Athletes, says the "Daily News," at a meeting held recently in Paris, passed the following resolution unanimously with reference to the Olympic Games to be held in Amsterdam in 1928: "The Committee of the Federation demands that at the Olympic Games two complete days should be reserved for women's events, according to a programme elaborated by a committee of three members." The International Amateur Athletic Federation agreed last August to introduce special competitions for women at the next Olympic Games for the first time in the Games' history.

Rugby.—A flight of about 2,000 miles has been made in Australia by Major Hereward De Havilland, brother of the well-known aircraft designer in De Havilland Moth Light aeroplane with thirty horsepower Cirrus engine.—B. O. W.

IN INDIA'S BEST INTERESTS.

FIXATION OF EXCHANGE AT 1/4.

BOMBAY TEXTILE INDUSTRY'S HANDICAPS.

GROANING UNDER HEAVY BURDEN OF TAXATION.

At the annual general meeting of the Bombay Millowners' Association on Thursday, Mr. A. Geddis, charman, condemned in scathing terms the 18 pence ratio which he said was supported by importers because it was to their advantage, but was ruinous to the agriculturists and the mill industry. He narrated at length the boons conferred upon the operatives by the millowners, and advised the leaders of trade unions to impress upon the operatives the duty they owed to their employers.

In moving the adoption of the report of the last year, Mr. Geddis said:—

The year which has just ended has unfortunately again proved one of unrelieved depression for the industry. Whether the actual trading results are worse than in 1925 when the total losses incurred by the Bombay City and Island Mills amounted to nearly Rs. 3 crores it is not yet possible to say, but that the losses were very heavy indeed is apparent. Again, several mills were forced into liquidation, owing to the extent of their losses, and others only survived a similar fate by securing finance and assistance from their Managing Agents.

The outstanding feature of the year in textile production was the rapid fall in the price of cotton brought about by the production of a record crop in America, and the prospect of cheap raw material for a considerable time ahead. If, as might be expected, the cheaper prices of cloth and yarn now ruling result in an increase in the per-head consumption of piece-goods and yarn of all kinds in this country, there is hope that the whole of the spindles and looms in the City and Island will again become active, which would be satisfactory, but that the Cotton Industry of Bombay has to depend on the adventitious aid of particularly low-priced cotton to enable it to run the whole of its spindles and looms does not indicate a really healthy state. No really permanent degree of future prosperity can be expected until the industry re-establishes her competitive ability, and most unfortunately for the mill industry and the City of Bombay our competitive ability has been very seriously impaired by two factors both outside the scope of Bombay Millowners. They are first, the decision of the Government of India to fix the exchange value of the Rupee at 1|6 gold, and second, the unfair advantage which the Japanese at present enjoy owing to their system of double shift working with a large majority of female employees in contravention of the spirit and letter of the Washington Conventions.

EXCHHANGE RATIO.

With regard to the first we have been told in the majority report of the Currency Commission and by Sir Basil Blackett that the ratio of value between the rupee and gold is a matter of minor importance, and that the chief reason for the fixation at 1|6 gold was that the rupee had remained at the value for nearly eighteen months when the Currency Report was published, that prices had adjusted themselves to that ratio and that reversion to 1|4 gold cause an unwarranted economic disturbance. With this view I and the preponderating majority of my Committee strongly disagree and have, during the last two years, consistently advocated fixation of the value of the rupee at 1|4 gold not only in the interests of the cotton industry of this country, but in the best interests of India as a whole.

It is obvious that imported piece-goods can be sold in India for 12 1|2 per cent fewer rupees with exchange at 1|6 than they can with exchange at 1|4 or, in other words, the 12 1|2 per cent advantage is on every item making up the total cost of imported cloth. The Indian manufacturer, on the other hand, can only lower his cost in certain of the items that make up the cost of production, and is disadvantaged owing to the fact that in the remaining items his expenditure is unchanged no matter what the exchange rate.

CRY OF IMPORTERS FOR 1|6.

All other indigenous industries not of a monopolistic nature will be adversely affected in a similar manner. Much of the support which is given to the 1|6 ratio comes from those who are largely interested in imports. But I should take to ask them to crowder whether the advantages importers obtain by their being able to sell their goods at lower prices are not more than counter-balanced by the loss in purchasing power suffered by the agriculturists owing to the lower rupee prices which are realised for all exportable crops.

AMENITIES TO MILL-WORKERS.

I am happy to say that there has been no extensive labour trouble during the year. During the last few years many mills have put up substantial buildings at considerable expense for housing their workpeople and the rents charged for these dwellings have generally been far below the economic rent, and bring a more nominal return on the capital expended. In addition to this, the Bombay Mill Industry makes an annual contribution of Rs. 10 to 12 lacs to the Bombay Government housing schemes for industrial workmen in the City of Bombay. Facilities are given to the operatives for the purchase of food-stuffs and cloth at rates below the market rates and free medicine and free medical attention are given in the dispensaries attached to every mill. Many mills also have established welfare organisations with a view to improving the lot and the social status of the workers.

TRADE UNION ACT.

The most important piece of labour legislation enacted last year was the Trade Union Act. It is very unfortunate, indeed, that this important legislative enactment as originally framed by Government was amended by the Select Committee in a manner which certainly is not calculated to advance the cause of trade unionism on sound and healthy lines.

NOT FREE FROM TAXATION BURDEN

Coming now to other subjects dealt with by the Committee during the period of my Chairmanship, I must express my keen disappointment at the fact that the year 1926 did not witness any relief for the cotton mill industry from the heavy burden of taxation imposed on it by the Provincial and Imperial Governments and by the Bombay Municipality. However, early this year came the welcome news that the Municipal Water Tax on mills had been reduced from Re. 1 to Annas Twelve per 1,000 gallons, a change which must still be considered as nothing less than exorbitant. Our thanks are due to our representative on the Municipal Corporation, Mr. H. P. Mody, for his unremitting work that secured the reduction for us.

TOWN DUTY ON COTTON BALES

Mr. H. P. Mody, (incoming Chairman) seconding the resolution, after expressing his thanks for electing him Chairman, said:—

I shall now refer briefly to some of the activities of the Association which have not been dealt with by the Chairman. The question of the town duty of Re. 1 per bale of cotton coming into Bombay is threatening to become one of our hardy annuals. This cess was imposed with the avowed object of meeting the anticipated deficit on the provision of 50,000 tenements for the working classes which the Government had undertaken. What we are fighting for however, is the abolition, or at any rate, a substantial reduction of the duty, in view of the fact that the industry has derived little or no benefit from the lakhs which it has poured out into the coffers of Government for this purpose. The Report among other things has recommended the appointment of another Committee for the purpose of ascertaining the effects of the impost on the cotton trade of Bombay. Committees, as you know, however, prove very often a laborious and expensive method of ascertaining obvious facts and arriving at wrong conclusions. We do not want elaborate investigation for the purpose of finding out what everyone knows. I would suggest instead a round table conference between the Government of Bombay and the representatives of the cotton trade for a proper settlement of the questions at issue In the meantime, you may be sure your Committee will continue to agitate for the repeal of a duty which has considerably affected both the cotton trade and the port of Bombay, on which depend in a large measure the prosperity of this City.

Another matter of importance to the industry which I should like to touch upon is in connection with the continuance of the Super tax on Companies. It was a measure designed to meet the needs of an abnormal period and there no justification for the continuance in India of what is a most objectionable system of double taxation. The Government of India are busy finding out how the Indian Income Tax Act can be brought into line with the English law in various particulars and they might well consider the advisability of copying the excellent example set by England by abolishing the Company Super Tax. Your Association will continue to press for its repeal, but a tax once imposed does not come off very easily in this country—not if the Government can help it anyway!

BLACKETT'S BUDGET

JUGGLERY IN EXCELSIS!

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Beware of Blackett's Budget. It is a masterpiece of financial jugglery. Its surplus is fictitious with 18d. ratio. Nay, it is positively misleading. A deficit with 16d. ratio is preferable to a surplus with 18d. ratio. The remission of half the amount of income-tax to Bombay is merely an eye-wash. So also the remission of provincial contributions is another snare for laymen, lawyers, and doctors. Pray note, who pays the piper in India? The Agriculturist. Sir Basil does the pick-pocketting with the agriculturist by his 18d. ratio, and then appears in the Assembly as a generous Financier remitting provincial contributions etc! This is jugglery in excelsis. It is nothing more or less. Further, Blackett's Budget is the rich-man's budget for he wants their vote and support! Camouflage, jugglery and sheer hypocrisy can go no further. Let not Councillors be taken into Blackett's net.—Yours, etc.

B. F. BHARUCHA.

G. T. HOSPITAL EXTENSION.

A happy snap of His Excellency, the Governor delivering his address in declaring the Prince of Wales' Wards Open.

"DO AWAY WITH SUPERINTENDENTS"

(Continued from page 7.)

They were generally elderly persons having a long experience behind them. He wanted to train young men to take up the work as it involved a good deal of arduous travelling. He chose Mr. Modak for the work, after a personal interview. The work entrusted to Superintendents was very important and could not be neglected.

VIA MEDIA.

The Leader of the House made a suggestion of a 'via media' nature. He requested the House to allow the expenditure for another year and in exchange he would like to propose to the House the appointment of a committee consisting of three members of the House, the Revenue Member, the Settlements Commissioner and the Retrenchment Officer, to examine the matter in all its aspects and report to the House. He wanted the whole thing to be thoroughly thrashed out in a manner that would please the majority of the House.

Mr. B. G. Pahaljani (Western Sind) related to the House his personal experience of the matter regarding Sind.

Mr. G. I. Patel of Ahmedabad wanted to know from the Finance Member whether the latter would agree to several cuts in the expenditure, that would effect a retrenchment equal to the amount that was being spent on Superintendents. In that case he would like to withdraw his opposition to the appointment of the Superintendents.

Mr. Chikodi gave a vehement reply to all the questions raised by the Government. He made out a strong case in favour of the abolition of the Superintendents' posts.

The Hon. Mr. J. L. Rieu, the Revenue Member, while replying, assured the House that the question would be sympathetically considered by the Government in future.

MOTION WITHDRAWN.

This was a sufficient assurance to the mover of the motion, who ultimately sought the permission of the House to withdraw his motion. The permission was granted and the motion was withdrawn.

The House then rose for short recess.

DISTRICT INSPECTORS.

Resuming the proceedings after tea, Rao Saheb Dadubhai P. Desai, moved the omission of Rs. 64,680, the expenditure on District Inspectors.

Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, in replying, held that the Inspectors were quite essential for the efficiency of the administration.

In reply, Rao Saheb Dadubhai P. Desai regretted that much had been said about the technical side of survey and settlement, but it did not contradict his point in any way. His argument still held good that the posts of District Inspectors were redundant and could be abolished.

The Hon. Mr. J. L. Rieu, the Revenue Member, was of opinion that District Inspectors were absolutely necessary for keeping records.

The omission of the pay of District Inspectors was then put to vote and declared lost.

ASSISTANT INSPECTORS.

Rao Saheb Dadubhai P. Desai then moved the reduction of Rs. 4 lakhs from the expenditure on Assistant Inspectors, clearks, etc.

Mr. P. R. Chikodi (Belgaum District) told that in 1917, the number was only half and he was at a loss to know why the increase was brought about.

The Hon. Mr. J. L. Rieu said that the reduction motion called for the abolition of a thir part of the staff. The motion, if carried, would create lot of difficulties.

The motion was then put to vote and declared lost.

EXORBITANT EXPENDITURE.

Rao Saheb D. P. Desai moved the reduction of Rs. 7 lacs from the total of Rs. 51,86,000, the expenditure on the colection and administration of land revenue. The speaker contended that a considerable percentage of the expenditure was gone to the collection of the land revenue tax.

Rao Bahadur B. R. Naik (Surat District) supported the motion of Rao Saheb D. P. Desai. He also criticised the land revenue system of the Government and opined that it had no justification whatever.

AGRICULTURISTS GETTING POORER.

Mr. Vamanrao S. Mukadam (Panch Mahals Districts) was willing to concede to Government the right of taxation only in so far that taxation was an equitable exchange for the comfort and security which they (the Government) accorded to people. A poor peasant of his Taluka had mortgaged his wife to raise a little loan which he very badly wanted for the maintenance of his family. The extent of penary could not go beyond that.

Mr. P. J. Murzban (Bombay South) was rather indignant at the narration of that humiliating incident which according to him, very badly reflected upon India's nationalism. Nobody would sell his wife for a mere loan. The story, he said, was far from truth.

Mr. H. B. Shivadasani supported the cut motion. He condemned the attitude of the land revenue officers who never paid any attention to the proper classification of land which was the basis of land revenue system.

Mr. F. G. H. Anderson tried to reply to the volume of criticism that was levelled against the land revenue policy of Government, by a host of members on the Opposition side.

The discussion on the motion was still going on when it was 7 o'clock and the President adjourned the House till 2 p.m. on Friday, (To-day).

BATTLE ROYAL TO GOVERNMENT.

(Continued from page 7).

was Mr. B. F. Madon. Only seven questions were answered.

The President announced that the Deputy President, Mr. K. C. Neogy, Mr. J. Mehta, Colonel Gidney and Mr. Doraiswami Iyengar would form the committee on public petitions.

The Secretary of the House read amidst official applause a message that the Council of State had passed the Steel Bill. There was some laughter when the Secretary further read that 124 petitions had been received signed by 1,617 persons regarding the Currency Bill.

A TRAVESTY OF TRUTH.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar said that the budget had left him in a depressed state in spite of the Finance Member's sound financial methods. The House had repeatedly failed in its attempt to exercise its powers on account of certifications. Government instead of enhancing the powers of the House was curtailing them. He complained specially of a large number of votable items which Government had made non-votable such as passage money, travelling allowances and pensions of officials. It was quite clear that Government did not trust this House. Government had thus been going on crippling the powers of the legislature both here and in the provinces. It was a travesty of truth to say that this Assembly had power to conduce to the happiness of the masses. The Finance Member should have instead of starting his provincial loans fund and debt redemption scheme given relief to the tax-payer. Then again he protested against the proposed abolition of the export duty on hides.

TRUE SITUATION NOT PLACED.

Mr. G. D. Birla said that the surplus was due to heavy increases in taxation which during the last few years were kept concealed from the House. The extent of this increased taxation was 60 crores of rupees. Mr. Brayne's Note on the possible effect of lowering the rupee ratio was a document of exaggeration and misstatements. Mr. Birla contended that under the revision to one and four ratio the customs revenue would be very large.

Proceeding Mr. Birla complained that a true picture of the situation had not been put before the Assembly. He was in sympathy with the provinces getting relief from contributions and contended that remission of contribution would be more practicable under one and four than under one and six ratio (Sir Blackett was here seen laughing).

HIGH MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

Mr. Amarnath Dutt said that the budget was not only an official statement but was also a standard by which to judge the devotion of the rulers to the interests of the ruled. He felt it was a great humiliation that they could only discuss military expenditure without having any power to vote on it and strongly protested against the high military expenditure which absorbed half of India's revenue.

Concluding he said that so long as the constitution of India remained what it was no Government of India could bring relief to the famished millions of India.

UNNATURAL RATIO.

Sir Victor Sassoon said he sensed a note of disappointment in the Finance Member's speech that the mill industry had not expressed gratitude for the relief granted through the abolition of the cotton excise duty. Perhaps the lack of warmth was due to the fact that though the remission of duty had relieved them of 3-1|2 per cent Government had now penalized them by over 5-1|2 per cent.

Turning to the statement circulated regarding the effect of the 1-4 rupee, he said the authors had trotted out the bogey of the general dislocation of trade, whose parents were two bogeys called a sudden rise in prices and the financial effects of a sudden drop in exchange. He had previously shown that the bogey of high prices as far as the consumer was concerned was baseless. As for the bogey of a sudden drop in prices he asked how this would occur and cause a crisis to-day. Importers had covered all their forward commitments, and learning the lesson of not trusting Government assurance were not now gambling in exchange. A drop in exchange would on the contrary engender confidence in a body of merchants who had been having a very hard time during the last few years and by stimulating business offer an opportunity to the large class of unemployed clerks of finding new situation. (Hear, hear). He therefore did not accept the estimate of a deficit of a crore in the returns, owing to dislocation of trade. Mr. MacWaters' Note to the Currency Commission estimated a gain to the customs through a return to the 1|4 rupee of 262 lakhs, while curiously the joint memorandum of Messrs. Hardy and Tottenham had converted that gain into a loss of 120 lakhs.

Turning next to what he described as the bombshell of Mr. Brayne the Financial Secretary, in estimating that 56-1|2 crores extra would be required to pay the sterling debt of India, Sir Victor Sassoon asked the House to take both sides of the picture, for India had both sterling debt and rupee debt. They must for a proper calculation convert both into grains of gold. Whether under 1|6 or under 1|4 the sterling debt of 339. 3 million pounds would remain constant as 38,34,09,00,000 grains of gold. The rupee debt however was increased by a rise to 1|6 by Rs. 65,31,000 in terms of the 1|4 rupee. Even allowing generously for adjustments for a long term issue of new money at over 1|4 gold, Government had saddled the people of India with an additional debt of 60 crores of rupees. Thus instead of saving 56 crores over the sterling debt, the Government of India would be really saddling India with an excess of 60 crores by adopting 1|6. But besides the excess in debt there was interest to consider. At 4-1|2 per cent, it amounted to 270 lakhs and that explained the source of the surpluses in the Budgets and the remissions of provincial contributions. If they converted all the rupee revenues of India into gold for the last four years, they would find that in spite of an apparent drop in taxaiton the country was actually being more highly taxed. The increase in income-tax returns was really due to greater efficiency in collection and not to increased prosperity. If the previous standard of collection had been retained, there would have been a drop instead of a rise in income-tax returns. He concluded by asking the House not to accept the Government estimates of the consequences of a return to the 1|4 ratio. He had no doubt that a future Government would lament the action of the previous Government in forcing the unnatural ratio of 1|6 on the country. (Applause).

Mr. Lahiri Chowdhry and Sir Harisingh Gour spoke next, the latter condemning severely the manipulation of exchange.

BUDGET OF PLAUSIBILITIES.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta described the Budget as a budget of plausibilities. While Sir Charles Innes and two or three Provincial Finance Ministers had described the current year's trade as being depressed, Sir Basil Blackett wanted India to believe that the year had been good for trade, but the best testimony lay in the figures of the principal heads of revenue. The revenue had decreased under several heads of customs. The special protective duties could not be claimed as a normal source of revenue. The increase had been in respect of articles of food and drink consumed generally by the recipients of the benefits of the Lee Commission thus proving once more that these civil servicemen had not stood in need of an increase in salaries. It was clear from the figures that the benefit of lower prices as a result of higher exchange went to the rich men and not to the poor. All the illicit sources or revenue had increased, and all legitimate sources decreased and now the Finance Member like Father Christmas called the children on Christmas Day and awarded gifts, the remission of contributions, after robbing those children of crores upon crores of rupees both as a result of the maintenance of the high level of taxation and the manipulation of exchange. The provision for debt redemption was four times more than in England. In the face of all these objectionable features, Sir Basil Blackett had talked of the romance behind the starting of three hundred schools on the Frontier and other administrations under the direct control of the Government, but behind the romance lay the tragedy of the illiteracy and want of education of ninety-seven per cent. of the people who were famishing.

Haji Kassim Ali congratulated the Finance Member on his favourable account of the financial position.

MR. DUTT'S EXPLANATIONS.

Mr. A. N. Dutt after lunch made a personal explanation. He expressed sincere regret at the use in his speech of the words "The Chair is the symbol of the bureaucracy." He did not mean any reflection on the Chair, but realised that was capable of the interpretation of a reflection.

The President accepting the expression of regret said he would not allow the use of an expression calculated in the slightest degree to cast any reflection directly or indirectly on the dignity, authority and honour of the Chair. He hoped he would have the support of the House in dealing seriously with any one who incurred the displeasure of the chair. (Applause).

Mr. Harbilas Sarda, protested against Ajmer and Merwara being made scheduled districts.

Khan Bahadur Ashrafuddin Ahmed described the budget as the fourth epoch making budget in succession.

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh objected to the unjust combination of Post and Telegraphs Departments which resulted in a loss.

Mr. N. Gopalswami Iyengar (Madras Official) made his maiden speech.

Col. Crawford spoke particularly on the military policy, but first remarked that the remission of the Provincial contributions was a real step for bringing about the happiness of the masses.

Mr. Maung Tok Kyi protested on behalf of Burma against the continuance of export duty on rice which was proving injurious to the interests of his province.

NEW DELHI, Mar. 3.

PIONS ASPIRATION.

The Commander-in-Chief, Field Marshal Sir William Birdwood, explaining the military situation said that matters had continued during the year to be normal and their budget had remained much the same. He then announced that after a prolonged correspondence with the Home Goverment, it had been finally decided that with effect from 1st April, the military and political charge of Aden would be taken over by the Home Government. He reminded the House that he stood by the view of Lord Rawlinson that the Incheape Committee's estimate of fifty crores as the military expenditure was a pious aspiration. They had been making unremitting efforts towards the carrying out of economical reforms. "But we have come absolutely to the minimum as regards men and equipment, and we cannot take a man off."

At present, saving was effected by replacing Britishers in these Auxiliary Services by Indians and if Anglo-Indians were prepared to accept salaries offered to Indians, he would take them very gladly. (hear hear)).

CHINESE VENTURE, A SAVING.

Finally the Commander-in-Chief referred to the Chinese situation. He said it was his practice whenever he inspected a regiment to have heart to heart talk with the Indian officers and recently he was approached and told that every one in the regiment wanted to be sent out to China. (laughter and applause). In fact, he had received numerous offers from individuals and units and others including from the distinguished ex-President of the Assembly for Service in China. He emphasised that service abroad was very popular among Indian troops who had a spirit of adventure. But their policy in respect of China was simply the safeguarding of the enormous British and Indian interests. The Commander-in-Chief emphasised that far from the troops which had been despatched to China costing India anything, India would actually make a saving as these troops would for the period of service abroad be paid for by the British Government. He next informed the House that the Bill relating to the Indian navy would be introduced in the Assembly next session. Concluding he offered the members of the Assembly to come and visit any of their troops training centres and factories where they would know that army people were not an extravagant lot. (laughter). Some members would be interested to hear that one of their factories turned out enormous towels of khaddar for troops (laughter).—A. P.

WESTERN DISTURBANCE ENTERS RAJPUTANA.

SIMLA, Mar. 3.

The Western disturbance has caused a few light falls of rain in North East Baluchistan and is now entering Rajputana. The disturbance over the North Deccan has disappeared after causing an inch and a half of rain at Vizagapatam.

Forecast:—No large change.

Earthquake Report:—An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about three thousand eight unhdred miles away was recorded by the Simla seismographs at six hours fortyfive minutes (Indian standard time) this morning.—A. P.

Martyrs to backache!

Are you one of these? Does day after day drag by, and your backache never cease? Are you distressed also by inflamed and rheumatic limbs, pains in the head and across the shoulders, dropsical swellings and urinary troubles? No wonder, then, that you feel weak and ill by day, and too worn out to sleep when night-time comes.

Look to your kidneys! Backache is frequently kidney-ache, Nature's warning of serious kidney weakness. Other warnings follow all too quickly; headaches, dizzy spells, depression, bladder weakness, gravel, and the swellings of dropsy.

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TWO VITAL NEEDS OF COUNTRY.

GOLD STANDARD AND RESERVE BANK

SIR P C SETHNA'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

The annual general meeting of the Shareholders of the Central Bank of India which was held on Thursday at 3-30 p.m., was prolonged till 5-15 p.m. by the inordinate discussion introduced by Mr. P. D. Shamdasani, and Mr. T. K. Sahani. The Chairman exercised commendable patience in allowing Mr. Shamdasani and his friend Mr. Sahani to speak on the resolution and move amendment and 'to raise points of order' but the shareholders were not in the mood to hear them and shouted them out and in the end though late all the resolutions were passed, Mr. Shamdasani alone dissenting, Mr. Sahani having deserted him at a later stage.

Mr. Manu Subedar in the course of his speech advised Mr. Shamdasani to use his talents elsewhere than to direct them against an indigenous institution of the standing of the Central Bank, while another shareholder suggested that the Government of India should be approached to amend the Indian Company's Act so as to protect indigenous institutions from the attack of isolated shareholders.

The Chairman in his speech joined in the chorus of all other Indian leaders and institutions in denouncing the 18 pence ratio.

SIR P. C. SETHNA'S SPEECH.

At the annual meeting of the Central Bank of India, Limited, held on Thursday, the Hon. Sir Phiroz Sethna, Kt., the Chairman in the course of his speech moving the adoption of the report said:—

As usual I shall, with your permission, take the Directors' Report and the audited Balance Sheet of the Bank for the past year as read. I have, however, to inform you that after the Balance Sheet and Directors' Report were issued to the shareholders the High Court has decided in certain proceedings instituted by Mr. Shamdasani against the Directors and Officers of the Bank that bad and doubtful debts should be separately specified in the Balance Sheet, even though they may have been provided for by the Bank.

If the good debts due to the Bank are 5 crores and if the bad and doubted debts are twenty lacs and if the bank has sufficient provision to the satisfaction of the Auditors to enable the Bad and Doubtful Debts to be written off or provided for, the Auditors show in the Balance Sheet the good debts only and state that the debts are 5 crores. This mode of audit would assure the shareholders that the Assets shown in shape of Book Debts are perfectly sound. The High Court has held that the proper way to prepare the Balance Sheet is to show the Bad and Doubtful Debts on the Assets side and to show the corresponding provision on the other side of the Balance Sheet.

The final result of the two modes of preparing the Balance Sheet is the same. Under one mode the Assets in shape of Book Debts is five crores. Under the other mode the Assets are five crores plus 20 lacs, and 20 lacs have to be shown as provision against same on the other side.

This judgment was delivered long after the present Balance Sheet was in the hands of the Shareholders and the Board will keep the same in mind in the future.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Our net profit for the past year amounts to Rs. 19,83,467 against Rs. 18,91,493 for the year preceding. Considering the prolonged adverse conditions of trade, in which there was not much improvement during the year under report, I hope you will agree with me that this is a satisfactory result. The report, moreover, shows that we have continued to maintain a strong cash position. Against our Current Accounts, Saving Banks Deposits, Bills payable and other sums due by the Bank, amounting to Rs. 8 crores, we carried as much as Rs. 3 crores as cash in hand and at bankers and held besides unencumbered gilt-edged securities of the value of Rs. 5 3/4 crores. But for the reduced demand for advances, owing to depression in trade, the amount invested in such securities would have been certainly much smaller.

ROYAL CURRENCY COMMISSION.

I now come to the most important event of the year under review—the Report of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance—which has aroused throughout all parts of the country very keen interest in the question of currency and banking such as was never before evinced in the financial history of this country. I regard this awakening of the people to the need for placing the monetary system of this country on a sound footing as a very healthy sign for the economic welfare of the people. A close study by individual members and commercial bodies of the Indian community is distinctly against some of the recommendations of the majority report. This majority report is not, however, the last word on the subject. That rests with the Legislature and the Government of India, and, as you know, the report is being torn to pieces ever since its publication in August last. It is not, therefore, necessary for me to detain you with any very lengthy examination of the recommendations of the Commission. I shall deal with only two items of paramount importance—(1) the establishment of a gold standard for India and the stabilization of the rupee in relation to gold at a rate corresponding to an exchange rate of 1s. 6d., and (2) the creation of a Central Bank called the Reserve Bank of India, with its headquarters in Bombay and with the Imperial Bank of India as its agent in the mofussil.

GOLD STANDARD.

As you are aware the root of our economic troubles lies in a fluctuating exchange which lends itself easily to manipulations. The country has been, therefore, clamouring for a gold standard for a number of years past, because under that standard the value of the monetary unit of the country would be tied to the value of gold the price of which is fixed. Gold being a commodity with a world market, it has a world value, so that the gold standard, if adopted in this country, would give a world value to the rupee. Instead of this recognized standard we were given only a gold exchange standard and now we are offered what is called a gold bullion standard. It is, I admit, an improvement on the old system, as the rupee is now linked to gold and not to sterling. However, nothing short of a genuine gold standard will satisfy the country.

EXCHANGE RATIO.

As regards the ratio, all I can say is that by this time Government must have noticed that the preponderance of informed Indian opinion on this question is in favour of the pre-war rate of 16d. So much has been said in support of that opinion that I need not go over the same ground again. The opinion of our Bank was asked for on the Currency Bill which has been drafted to give effect to the Commission's recommendations. In reply we have informed Government that having regard to the fact that exchange has not been allowed to take its natural course during the last two years, and that in the absence of sufficient data and accurate statistics it can scarcely be maintained that the adjustment of Indian prices to world prices has taken place, all the Directors with one exception were of opinion that much harm would be done if the proposed ratio was fixed, as it would result in injustice to the debtor class of the community which would practically include the whole of our vast agricultural population.

RESERVE BANK.

The recommendation of the Commission which vitally concerns the banking system of the country is the proposal to establish a Reserve Bank. No question relating to the theory of banking is so little understood in this country as that of Central Banking. Its literature, scanty as it is, is practically a sealed book. The report of the Currency Commission has emphasised the need for a Central Bank, but the public mind has been so completely engrossed in the question of the ratio that little attention has been so far paid to it. In such circumstances, Government have brought forward a Bill for the constitution of a Reserve Bank of India, but it is to be deplored that Government did not think it right to consult Bankers, certainly not those who are connected with indigenous banks, before drafting such a Bill as it might have avoided what opposition is now bound to be offered. We trust, it will not be rushed dispute. Our Currency has been hanminute consideration of every detail. The theoretical basis of this novel piece of legislation is undoubtedly sound. That the control of currency and credit should be concentrated in a single bank no one will dispute our Currency has been handled by Government in the past with such wanton disregard of the economic interests of the country that the sooner its control is taken away from them and made over to a Central Bank, the better. The object of the Bill is to secure a unity of policy in the control of currency and credit. We all want it. But the question is: do the provisions of the Bill warrant the assumption that this object will be successfully carried out? Will Government manipulations cease under the new regime or will Government still have their voice in the matter through a preponderating representation on the Bank? Will the Reserve Bank, constituted as contemplated by the Bill, effeciently regulate the money market and assist the commercial banks in promoting the economic progress of the country? Will it, when necessity arises, be in a position to turn into cash a maximum of their assets with a minimum of disturbance to general conditions? Will it stabilize business conditions and act as the equilibrating element in the economic life of the Indian community?

The Commission with one dissentient rejected the idea that the Imperial Bank of India should become the Central Bank. By far the simplest and most appropriate arrangement, I think, might have been to invest the Imperial Bank with the powers proposed to be conferred on the Reserve Bank and to disburden it of its commercial banking functions. But the Commission has brushed aside this proposal on the ground that the Imperial Bank has built up such a widespread system of branches and performs so many useful commercial functions which, so far as the Commission could see, could not be taken up by other banks that it must continue the work and could not, therefore, be transformed into a Central Bank. I am not convinced that the practicability of distributing its commercial functions among the other Banks of the country has at all been explored. However, we are not now concerned with that question. We are at the present moment faced by a Bill which, if passed into law, threatens to give a death-blow to the indigenous banks of the country, to which apparently Government have given very little thought, but I hope the Legislature will.

The Commission had two models before it on which to fashion the constitution of a Central Bank—the British and the American. It favoured the American model as being better suited to the conditions of this country. But the environment under which the proposed Reserve Bank would work would be altogether different from that in which the Reserve Banks in America work. There the reserve system is Federal. The country is divided into 12 districts each having its own Reserve Bank. About these Reserve Banks is a Central supervisory body called the Federal Reserve Board charged with important powers of control but devoid of banking functions of any sort. All the Banks are subject to common regulations; the Chairman of Directors of each bank is the Federal Reserve Agent, who is the connecting link with the Reserve Board and economic unity is provided by powers of "inter-bank borrowing". The Boards of the 12 Reserve Banks are in the main representatives of the local stockholders, namely, the member-banks of the system and of local commerce and industry. The Federal Reserve system was thus placed at the apex of the pyramid of the banking system in the United States with the object of giving elasticity to a form of trade handled by the several commercial banks which with their branches number nearly 30,000. Are the conditions in India at all similar to warrant the adoption of the American model? However, the Bill does not give you a Reserve Bank fashioned on the American model. I say it is a hybrid constitution that it seeks to evolve for the Reserve Bank of India. As regards the creation of capital and the constitution of the Board of Management and the scope of business of the Bank, it throws that system overboard and resorts to fantastic devices as if the object was to give Government a preponderating voice in the management, and to compensate the Imperial Bank in respect of any losses by the cancellation of existing arrangements, but which, I am sure, could be adjusted satisfactorily otherwise.

BANKING COMMITTEE.

After referring to the Royal agricultural Commission Sir P. C. Sethna proceeded:—

"Last year I also emphasised the need for the appointment of a Banking Committee to go into various questions affecting the growth and development of indigenous banking. A resolution was also moved in the Council of State for an inquiry into the banking system in India. The External Capital Committee also suggested an inquiry. Early last month Government published correspondence showing that before appointing a Committee to ascertain whether the indigenous banking system in India could be adopted to modern banking conditions and used to supplement the facilities now afforded by the Imperial Bank and by Joint Stock Banks, they consulted the Provincial Governments and also the Imperial Bank, with a view to collecting some preliminary statistics regarding present banking facilities in India. In view of the fact that some of the issues involved have been dealt with by the Currency Commission, particularly with reference to the appointment of a Reserve Bank of India, and some others would be dealt with by the Agricultural Commission, no Committee has yet been appointed and perhaps it would be well to await the decisions taken on the recommendations of these Commissions before another inquiry is launched by means of a Committee.

TRIBUTE TO MR. POCHKHANAWALA.

After touching on an All-India Institute of Bankers, Trade conditions, Sir P.C. concluded: "Before I conclude my remarks, I feel that it is due to the Managing Director, Mr. S. N. Pochkhanawala, and the staff of the Bank that I should give expression to our appreciation of the manner in which they have performed their work during the past year. Mr. Pochkhanawala's devotion to the interests of the Bank, with which he has identified himself, and his consistent good work, are well known to you, and on your behalf I should like to tell him that our appreciation of his services is heightened by the fact that under his management the Bank has continued to show good results despite adverse trade conditions".

Mr. P. D. Shamdasani made a long speech and said the accounts were not correct and therefore they should appoint a committee to go through the accounts and submit a report within a fortnight. He mentioned the names of Mr. Sahani, Mr. H. P. Mody, Mr. K. R. P. Shroff and Mr. Cooper a Solicitor. All these gentlemen refused to serve on the committee except Mr. Sahani and Mr. Shamdasani and this created roars of laughter. The Chairman put the amendment to the vote and declared lost as only Mr. Shamdasani and Mr. Sahani voted for it.

The Chairman then answered a number of questions and said ample provision was made for the bad and doubtful debts and though they followed the custom and usage of keeping accounts as practised by other banks, in the next report they would follow the order of the High Court in showing bad and doubtful debts separately.

The original proposition for the adoption of the report was then put to vote and carried, Messrs. Shamdasani and Sahani only dissenting.

The dividend at the rate of ten per cent. per annum was agreed to, and the retiring directors were re-elected, Mr. Shamdasani only dissenting.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman. Mr. Shamdasani even here on this resolution wanted to move an amendment but he was laughed out and the shareholders began to disperse without hearing him.

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"In 3 weeks my face was entirely cleared."

Mr. Charles S. Abbott, of 28, Rendlesham Road, Clapton, London, England, writes:—

"In July last I contracted a very bad attack of Barber's Rash. My face was covered with the sore places and was very painful and swollen. I attended a hospital for some time, undergoing electric treatment, etc., without any appreciable result. Then a member of the family persuaded me to try a bottle of Clarke's Blood Mixture. The first two bottles stopped all the discharge and the swelling vanished. In 3 weeks my face was entirely cleared and no trace of the complaint has ever reappeared."

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ARE INDIAN STATES PROGRESSIVE?

(Continued from page 6.)

limited though it is, leads us to a confession that the people in Indian States are morally and materially degenerating every day under the weight of absolute rule. There are hardly half a dozen instances like Mysore in the seven hundred and odd States who are trying to improve the moral and material condition of the people consigned to their care. We would be extremely glad to revise our opinion if Prof. Williams furnishes information to us on these points. We heard only the other day, when reading the annual administration report of a so-called progressive State, namely, Baroda, the woeful tale of an indigenous industry established in the State: "It is a pity that the important cement industry has suffered such a grievous loss as to see the Dwarka Cement Company go into voluntary liquidation." This is not a solitary tale. Wherever there are natural resources and wherever there is natural aptitude in the people, the Princes, with very few exceptions, have never cared to exploit these resources, to advance the material prosperity of their people. The huge waste of public money they incur in unnecessary trips to foreign lands, the lavish and ostentatious style in which they live in such countries like the master of Prof. Williams who is reported to have engaged a set of 100 rooms in a costly hotel for a brief sojourn, the fabulous amount of money which they spend, for the purchase of foreign articles for their personal luxury and comfort, for their pomp and paraphernalia, for their whims and caprices, for propitiating the im-gods of the political department—if only a tithe of this amount had been spent in rearing productive industries in their States, the Indian Princes would have been pioneers of industry and would have been looked upon as benefactors not only by their subjects but by the general public in British India. How many of the Indian Princes can lay claim to such a reputation?

(To Be Continued.)

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NEW SOUTH WALES COUNCIL

ACUTE TROUBLE OVER MEMBERSHIP.

LONDON, March 2.

Sydney.—The trouble between the New South Wales Government and the Governor, Admiral Sir Dudley de Chair, over the membership of the Legislative Council is again acute. Premier Lang has aroused surprise by suddenly securing an adjournment of Parliament and, subsequently, announcing that the Cabinet had decided to ascertain the attitude of the Governor on the question of making additional appointments to the Council, and stating that all Ministers had met the Governor who said that during the lifetime of this Parliament he would not consent to the appointment of additional Councillors. Premier Lang added that the Cabinet's action was due to the Council's decision to refer the Government's bill, for family endowment, which the Legislative Assembly had already adopted, to a Select Committee, which was tantamount to shelving it.—Reuter's Special.

U. S. NAVAL BILL.

SIGNED BY PRESIDENT.

LONDON, Mar. 2.

Washington.—The President has signed the Naval Bill, thereby incidentally assenting to appropriation for three new cruisers which the Congress inserted in the Bill against the President's wishes.

It is emphasised at White House that President Coolidge has not changed his mind with regard to the advisability of building three new cruisers, but had the Naval Bill been vetoed the Navy Department would have been entirely without funds.—Reuter.

CAIRO-KARACHI SERVICE.

TO BEGIN ON APRIL 6.

LONDON, Mar. 2.

The last of the Imperial Airway liners built for the Egypt-India air route will leave London on March 10th for Bagdad. With its arrival the present Cairo-Basra service will be extended on April 6th to Karachi saving a week on the London-India journey.—Reuter.

A MEDICAL COUNCIL FOR INDIA.

(Continued from page 6.)

Councils and give them a free run of it, so long as any of them remain. That means that no more of the inferior class of people will be produced: the L.M.S.'s and L.M.P.'s and the M.C.P.S.'s and the whole lot of them will go.

I shall not worry myself seeking means of giving representation to the practitioners of the indigenous system. It is their look-out and, if it thinks so, of the State's. An All-India Medical Council for those who practise the Western system of medicine need not worry on that score just as the Ayurvedic Council or Unani Council, if such are set up, need not give representation to others on their governing body.

I lay stress on these two points, because, otherwise, it will interfere with the status and prestige of the new body to be set up which ought to be competent and possess the necessary authority to negotiate reciprocity.

And, lastly, it ought to be the Authority to prescribe the qualifications necessary for recruitment to the All-India or Provincial Medical Services.

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LIGHT BROWN **COD LIVER OIL**
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MAHARASHTRA'S MIND.

RESPONSIVISTS AND KHADDAR

"Lokamat" of Yeotmal while commenting on the donations of the two C. P. Ministers, Messrs. Raghavendra Rao and Ramrao Deshmukh, says that their donations once more show, if it is necessary, that the Responsivists are not opposed to khaddar. Only they do not believe that it is a condition precedent or the only means of obtaining Swaraj. The journal further observes that it is quite necessary that some people in the country should capture all the Councils and representative institutions and carry on with them the spirit of resistance right in Government's Chambers. Council work is not only not opposed to khaddar, but on the contrary, khaddar stands to succeed the more by working the Councils through the medium of Ministers, responsible to the people.

PROTAGONIST OF LIQUOR.

"Swatantra Hindustan" of Amraoti severely criticises the Hon. Mr. Khaparde's conduct in the Council of State, on the occasion of his opposition to the Hon. Mr. Ramdas's resolution on prohibition. The journal reminds Mr. Khaparde of the glorious days when he worked as a faithful lieutenant of the late Lokmanya and inquires of him, whether he would have dared to put in a defence of drink and drunkards if the late Mr. Tilak, a pioneer of picketting of liquor-shops, were alive. The paper requests his friends not to keep silent about his attitude but to advise and even reprimand him.

WHY WORKERS GO ON STRIKE?

"Maharashtra" of Nagpur writes a forceful article on the B. N. R. strike and points out that the poor and destitute go on strike only out of necessity and when they are forced to do so. When petitions, representations and persuasion fail, then only they resort to direct action, the only peaceful and sure means in their hands. The paper requests all to take the side of the oppressed workers and see that their very just demands are conceded by their powerful and insolent employers. Speaking of the last coal strike of British workers the paper severely criticises the British Government's attempts at making general strikes and monetary help from foreign lands illegal. In the opinion of the paper, this should clearly demonstrate to workers of the world, how their interests are identical and how capitalism wants to attack them.

(MAHRATTA) AND SAKLATWALA.

"Mahratta" of Poona, writing about Mr. Saklatvala's mission makes the following observations. It says: "If Mr. Saklatvala desires to introduce in India the principles and practices of Communism in all its aspects, as it obtains in Europe, it has to be said that he is going in a wrong direction absolutely. What one can appreciate is the basic principles upon which Communism builds its theories. Mr. Saklatvala has now travelled over a great portion of India and has also interviewed leading men of thought and action. Is he not convinced by his own observations that convinced by his own observations that conditions in the West materially differ from those obtaining in India? We would like to request Mr. Saklatvala to devote his attention to the problem of revising the basic principles of the Nationalist agitation in India in view of the experience gained by him."

DETENUS' PROSPECTIVE RELEASE.

"Udaya" of Amraoti, commenting on the news that the Bengal detenus are soon likely to be released says, that the Britishers become characteristically generous when they are in danger and in the need of goodwill and co-operation of others. The war gave India the Montford reforms, so it may be that the need for cultivating India's goodwill may bring about the release of the innocent Bengal patriots. The paper, however, warns British diplomacy, that India will never entertain such an inequitous, unfair bargain, as she has grown wiser by experience.

SERIOUS FAMINE IN BOMBAY.

"Kesari" of Poona takes a close and searching survey of the agricultural conditions prevaling in Gujrat, Karnatk, Maharashtra and Kokan and exposes Bombay Government's unsympathetic and irresponsive attitude in regard to the grant of remission or postponement of revenue dues. Commenting on the attitude of Government members and the Hon. Mr. Dehlavi that they adopted, when Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram moved adjournment of the House to draw attention to the famine conditions prevailing in the Presidency, the paper says that the Government know full well the urgency of the problem, but they are afraid to face the popular representatives as they have not done their duty in the matter and the Hon. Mr. Dehlavi came handy to them to avoid the discussion of an inconvenient problem.

WARNING TO INDIAN PRINCES.

"Samsthani Swarajya" of Poona, while discussing the "raison de etre" of the agitation that native princes are at present carrying on to preserve their previleged position for ever says, "the only remedy by which they can save their extinction and humiliation in the future, is by keeping their own subjects contented. If the Indian princes do not confer responsible government on their subjects, they will remain thoroughly discontented and chafing under their subjection; they are so even now, but the princes are fortified in their position by the support which they receive from the political department of the irresponsible Government of to-day and from its present bureaucracy. They will never get this support from the political department of the future responsible Swaraj government."

RELEASE BENGAL DETENUS.

"Shraddhananda" of Bombay pays a glowing tribute to the patriotism, self-sacrifice and several other qualities of the hundred and odd Bengal detenus, and calls upon the Government to release them immediately or to try them in an open court. The paper says it is not for nothing that the flower of the country's youth becomes revolutionary-minded and seeks to undermine the foundations of government; the Government's ways create this unbearable discontent and disaffection.

MAKING THE POOR MAN PAY.

"Nawa Kal" of Bombay strongly condemns the top-heavy expenditure of the Bombay Government and its expensive ways of living, in an article on the Bombay budget. It severely chastises Sir Chunilal Mehta for thinking of depriving the poor underdogs in Government services of some part of their already scant earnings. The paper remarks, that is the use that Indian Executive Councillors and Ministers have for the poor people of India.

FROM LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

CALLOUS RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION

Mr. Balabhai Amratalal of Damodar has sent us a copy of a letter addressed by him on behalf of the Jain Community to the General Traffic Manager B. B. and C. I. Railway, in which he has requested him once again to erect a shade of corrugated iron sheets at Pansar Station over the concrete cement platform that was built at the special request of Jains. It should be remembered that Pansar is one of the greatest centres of Jain pilgrimage and the Railway Company that earns so much from the pilgrims' traffic ought to erect a shed as otherwise passengers will be hard put in summer and monsoon for waiting on the platform. And yet strangely enough Railway authorities have not shown the slightest consideration for this urgent need that has been so repeatedly brought to their notice.

AMBULANCE-CORPS FOR CHINA

One Dhed-Tarung deprecates Dr. Hardikar's proposal to send an Ambulance Corps to help the Chinese Nationalists. He calls the idea quite hasty and unwarranted and pointedly asks: How can we raise the corps and send it straight to the China Nationals who are not directly in touch with India?

VAGARIES OF KURLA MUNICIPALITY

A rate-payer inform us that Mr. Rajkotewalla who has constructed a drain in front of his house with the permission of the Kurla Municipality was twice prosecuted —of course under different charges for taking this salutary measure and was twice acquitted by the Magistrate. "This will show", he continues, "how the public is annoyed and harassed and how public funds are wasted."

THE PLIGHT OF EDUCATED UNTOUCHABLES.

Mr. V. S. Miraji writes to say that an untouchable clerk Mr. Malji serving in the Collector's office Dharwar is receiving abominable treatment at the hands of other Hindu and even Mahomadan servants and orderlies. Other caste people do not even touch his table and papers are exchanged by virtually throwing them at each other. All this is being done in violation of standing Government orders and in spite of Mr. Malji having studied upto the Intermediate class. "Can it be hoped", he asks, "that with such treatment seven crores of untouchables in the Hindu fold should feel proud of their common Hindu civilization?".

ARTILLERY PRACTICE IN SUBURBS

Resident of Vile Parle asks if it is proper to allow Artillery practice to be carried on in a suburb like Vile Parle inhabited by thousands of people? He complains that big size guns were fired on 20th last and "the severe shock the booming created was felt so much that the infants were suddenly startled from theirs leep and continutd crying awesturk till the operation ceased."

started from heir leep and continued crying awestruct till the operation ceased."

SHAREHOLDERS' ASSOCIATION

A shareholder welcomes the announcement of Mr. Jhabwalla regarding the necessity of starting a Shareholders' Association and in view of the scenes recently enacted at the meeting of the shareholders of E. D. Sasson and Co., he requests the various holders of shares of diverse kinds to hasten the maturity of the scheme.

KUMBA-MELA.

Jagadeeshnaranda Bharati writes to say that he has dropped the idea of making any arrangements for the convenience of the visitors. Still he does intend to go to Hardwar on the occasion of the Kumba-Mela and asks all intending correspondents to write to Swami Siri Bholananda Giri Bhalashram, Hardwar.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, General Secretary Congress Party, in a statement to the press denies any connection of either the Congress or the Swaraj Party with the Delhi Swarajya Sabha. He says it is not only not a Congress organisation but is apparently a pro-Government organisation with special reference to furthering Government propaganda for the ratio.—A. P.

A message from Delhi says:—A largely attended meeting of Hindus was held on Wednesday morning to celebrate the Rishi Budha Utsava, the day on which light dawned on Swami Dayanand, the founder of the Arya Samaj, under the presidentship of Rajah Motichand of Benares, Dr. Moonje among others addressed the meeting.—Free Press.

A Kushtia message says:—As a protest against the slaughter of cows by Muslims in an objectionable manner Hindus are voluntarily observing hartal. Muslims are holding private meetings every day. The people are still panic-striken.—Free Press.

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CHILD POETESS OF TEN

ODE TO CUPID.

At the age of ten, little Miss Mabel Hows, a Crouch End schoolgirl, is composing poems. When she finds simple rhyming at all irksome she writes carols and sets them to her own music.

Subjects as far apart as Odes to Cupid and Messages to the Coalman run off her pen with extreme ease, and a "Sunday Chronicle" representative, who called to see this child poetess, was shown a tin of cod-liver oil upon which she had pencilled a rhyming note to her six-year-old brother, commenting on his fondness for this medicine.

Although a child poetess she is by no means sophisticated, and older in mind than her years, but is just an ordinary and normal schoolgirl with whom arithmetic is not a strong point.

ODE TO CUPID.

One night Miss Hows was found composing poetry, and although her parents did not encourage her they let her continue to write without hindrance, and her work has shown steady improvement.

First came lines dealing with simple subjects; later she allowed her imagination to flow, and better material resulted, of which the introduction to her Ode to Cupid is a typical example: Cupid hazed in golden love.

Out of shining cloudlets dost thou fly.
And in thy shining palace far above,
On a beam of sunshine lie;

"But," asked the "Sunday Chronicle" representative, "what does a child of ten know about Cupid?"

"She lives in a world of imagination," said her father. "She can and does act as though she was a character in one of Grimm's Fairy Tales.

DOLL'S FUNERAL.

"Only to-day she staged an elaborate funeral for one of her dolls which had unfortunately lost its head. The mourners were dressed in black and the whole business was carried out in dignity until the "dead" doll was installed in its grave."

A verse that will probably appeal as a good example of what a child's imagination can do is:

Upon an alder bought,
I saw a little elf,
He was so very small,
Much smaller than myself.
And oh! his yellow cloak,
It was so very sweet,
And made of rose, his shoes
Did hide his tiny feet.

The gift of intelligent rhyming is not hereditary, for Mr. Hows, who is a pastry-cook, knows more about athletics and sport than poetry. At one time he was considered one of the finest amatur middle-weight boxers in the country.

MADRAS MINISTERS' SALARIES.

PARTIES' ATTITUDE ON VOTE

MADRAS, March 2.

Interest in political circles here centres round the vote on the Ministers' Salaries. Opinion in the Justice Party seems to favour supporting the grant, while no final decision has been reached yet by the Congress Party.

The Justice Party at a meeting this afternoon appointed a committee to draft token cuts. It is understood that the Party will consider motions on their merits and will emphasise in the general discussion the need for the reduction of taxation and the improvement of the economic condition of the villages.—A.P.

DEMANDS OF SANTA CRUZ.

A meeting of the managing Committee of the Santa Cruz People's Association was held at Santa Cruz on the 27th Inst., when the following resolutions were passed.

(1.) That a representation be sent to the Agent of the B. B. & C. I. Rly. requesting him to immediately give the following facilities at the Santa Cruz Railway Station.

(a) A new overbridge on the model of Bandra Old Bridge with, (i) broader and larger steps (ii) larger gradient (iii) overhanging roof and (iv) steps leading to both the north and south sides of the flatform with a dividing railing on the bridge for separate exits for incoming and outgoing passengers. (b) A water tap on the platform (c) A new shed on the southern side of the platform for protection against sun and rain.

(2.) That a representation be made to the Chairman of the Notified Area Committee Santa Cruz to furnish the Association with a copy of the questionaire submitted by them to the Development Department in the matter of reduction of water charges.

(3.) That a representation be made to the Development Department Bombay for the reduction of water charges from Rs. 1 per 100 Gallons to Rs. 0-8-0.

(4.) That Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co., Ltd., be requested to furnish the association with a copy of the license granted to them by Government for electrification of the suburbs. That they should be further requested to expedite the said electrification at Santa Cruz and to keep the minimum charge at Rs. 2 including meter hire.

(5.) That the Notified Area Committee be requested to take immediate steps to prevent the cesspool water from being discharged near the Saraswat Colony and to divert it at such a place as would not be injurious to the health of any locality.

(6.) That the Notified Area Committee and the Development Department Bombay be requested to provide storm water drains and metalled entrance to bungalows on all the roads of the suburb.

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